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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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CITY ITEMS.

Women's Gaiters and Balmorals
In endless variety and extremely low prices, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Appreciated.
The Boots and Shoes sold at South & Ross', 63 Market street.

If there are any of our Readers
Who doubt the efficacy of Rev. E. A. Wilson's great remedy for consumption, we would refer them to the testimony of George Muir in another column. Read it. The agent for the medicine is Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, Pittsburgh.

$2 50.
Ladies' French Morocco Boots at South & Ross', 63 Market street.

Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bedbugs.
Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bedbugs. Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bedbugs. Dutchar's Dead Shot for Bedbugs kills upon touch, curls them up as fire does a leaf, and remains of permanent effect. Try it, and sleep in peace. Sold by all live druggists.

Elegant.
Those high, button Boots at South & Ross', 63 Market street.

"Cold." Craig's Soda Water.

Only $2.
Ladies' Gaiters at South & Ross', 63 Market street.

Can Such Things Be,
And "why is it thus," The "Ladies' Friend," the most complicated Washing Machine of the age, on exhibition at Beckham & Long's, No. 127 Liberty street. A few more county rights for sale on liberal terms. James, Kinsley & Cook.

Stylish.
The Ladies' Gaiters at South & Ross', 63 Market street.

Bonnets, Gipsies, &c.
No matter how gay the bonnet, or how tastefully decorated the Gipsey that adorns a lady's head, if she have not a pair of neatly fitting Balmorals or Gaiters the effect of her head dress is entirely destroyed. This reminds us that South & Ross, 63 Market street, have a complete stock of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, which, in quantity, quality and price, cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

For Rent.
A front room, suitable for young men's sleeping room. Apply at 189 Third street.

The Daily Commercial

GLASS MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION.—The fifth annual meeting of the Flint Glass Manufacturers of the United States was commenced at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on Wednesday. The officers of the meeting are: President, D. Jarvis, Boston; Vice Presidents, John L. Hobbs, Wheeling, J. Saville, Brooklyn; Secretary, James B. Lyon, Pittsburgh. A grand re-union was held in the afternoon. The Convention regularly opened for business purposes yesterday, when many important questions appertaining to the manufacture of glass was discussed.

STEAM ON BROADWAY.—The New York *Post* of Wednesday evening says: Persons who were on Broadway yesterday afternoon were surprised by the appearance on that thoroughfare of a vehicle propelled by steam. The carriage was about eight or ten feet in length, with iron wheels, and had two seats lengthwise, with comfortable cushions and backs. It was occupied by half a dozen, and was operated by one man, who acted both as an engineer and guide. There was very little noise, and nothing to denote its speciality except the absence of horses and a small smoke stack, about a foot high, at the forward end. This stack resembled an ordinary stove. The carriage was turned into Grand street with apparent ease, and that street being less obstructed by vehicles than Broadway, it was driven at the average speed of a horse car.

THE NEXT MUSICAL EXCITEMENT.—It is at length settled that Ristori is to come to America under Manager Grau's auspices, in September, accompanied by a fashionably long train of forty artists. The programme is almost arranged for the entire season. Enough is determined to justify the announcement that the Ristori campaign will include a series of twenty-four nights in New York and Brooklyn, beginning late in September. The troupe will next go to Boston, where their first performance will take place on the 29th of October. Thence they peripatet to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Ristori returns then to New York, and will go hence to Havana. Her performance at New York will take place at the new French theatre.

STATE ITEMS.

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States American Protestant Association, in session at Philadelphia, elected the following officers: R. W. G. Master, John H. Buente, of Ohio; V. G. Master, James McConnell, of Massachusetts; Grand Treasurer, James Smyth, of Pennsylvania; Grand Secretary, John Craig, of Pennsylvania; Assistant Secretary, Amos S. Redstreake, of Pennsylvania; Grand Chaplain, Thomas Blackburne, of New York; Grand Conductor, Robert Tunson, of Rhode Island; Grand Tyler, Jacob Roberts, of Rhode Island.

Dewalt Keefer, Esq., ex-County Commissioner of Franklin county, died on the 7th inst., in Letterkinny township, aged seventy-three years.

The subscribers to the stock of the Chambersburg Woolen Factory met on Thursday last, and organized by the election of James C. Austin, President; Samuel Myers, Secretary and Treasurer; and a Board of nine Directors, consisting of James C. Austin, Samuel Myers, John Huber, George Ludwig, J. M'D. Sharp, J. Allison Eyster, T. B. Wood, C. M. Burnett and John Middleton. In consequence of the purchase of the flouring mill property of Mr. C. W. Eyster for the sum of $32,000, in order to secure an unfailing supply of water power, the capital stock of the company has been increased to $80,000.

The Board of Managers of the Beaver county Agricultural Society propose to erect on the Fair grounds, a dwelling house of the following dimensions: Frame house, two stories high, 18 by 45 feet; lower story 9 feet high, upper story 8 feet high; kitchen one story high, 16 feet square; with cellar underneath; also a cistern to contain 100 barrels.

Saturday afternoon, Henry Hoerle, engaged in carpenter work on the Cambria Iron Company's bridge, over the Conemaugh to Cambria borough, missed his footing while walking over the ties, and fell headlong into the river, striking a stone at the bottom, fracturing his skull and killing him instantly. He leaves a wife and two children. The father of deceased was suddenly killed in the mechanical works, at Johnstown, exactly one year ago last Saturday.

George Wilkinson, of Blacklick township, Cambria county, was instantly killed Monday afternoon, while engaged in felling trees, a large limb from one striking him on the head and crushing in his skull.

J. H. Odell, the publisher of the Beaver *Local*, has been convicted of libelling John H. Beighly, one of the Commissioners of Beaver county.

On Tuesday, William Mitchell, eldest son of the late Harpur Mitchell, formerly of the Pittsburgh press, was accidently killed by the premature discharge of his gun while squirrel hunting in Crawford county. Deceased was an exemplary young man of twenty-one years, and the chief support of his widowed mother.

A fire in Pithole, Wednesday morning, destroyed twenty buildings, principally saloons. Loss about $20,000. It was rumored that two children perished in the flames.

The people of Adams county have organized an association for the erection of a monument to the memory of soldiers, citizens of that locality, who perished in the late rebellion.

POLITICAL.

The Fulton *Republican* announces that in compliance with a very general desire on the part of the Unionists of that county, Dr. S. E. Duffield has consented to enter the field as a candidate for the Union Senatorial nomination in the Twentieth District. It further adds, that in case of his nomination "the people will have a candidate heartily in favor of a Free Railroad law and every other measure that tends to develop the territory of the district."

John S. Rhey, Esq., is announced as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assembly in Cambria county.

A number of soldiers in Green county, dissatisfied with the action of the late Soldiers' convention in denouncing the President and his policy, have called a county convention, to be held at Waynesburg, on the 23d of June. They also suggest a State Convention.

The Davenport *Gazette* expresses fears that the Iowa Republican State Convention, soon to assemble, will take no definite ground upon pending political issues.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, yesterday received from the Assistant Commissioner of Kentucky and Tennessee a highly encouraging report containing matters of public interest. It represents that he has ordered the issue of twenty-five thousand rations in East Tennessee during the month of June to destitute persons, and recommended the same in July, and the entire withdrawal of all rations from and after August 1st.

The typhus fever has assumed such a malignant and epidemic form at the United States Jail for the District of Columbia, that on the recommendation of Dr. Beauhamet, jail physician, the court has discharged about forty inmates, confined for minor offences, within the last two days, and the Secretary of the Interior has placed at the doctor's disposal one of the hospitals at Judiciary Square, to which the sick are removed. The fever has prevailed at this institution with varied violence for a month past, and has been constantly increasing. Owing to the prompt efforts of the officers the fatality thus far has not been great.

Venezuela advices of the 24th of May state that the Caracas Congress had adopted resolutions to unite with Peru and Chili in the war against Spain. The President vetoed the resolution, and certain classes of the population commenced a riotous attack on the Spanish legation at Caracas. A couple of large loans had been negotiated with European parties.

The New York *Herald's* City of Mexico correspondence says: The Imperial Government will not be abandoned without a fierce struggle, the French element in the army being so strong that their withdrawal will not leave the Republicans any better off than they were before. It is reported that oil wells in Tehuantepec are yielding enormously.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Reconstruction in the House.

Violent Secession Speech of Harris, of Md.

He Denounced the Shooting of Booth and Hanging of Mrs. Surratt.

A STORMY AND EXCITING SCENE.

The New National Banking Law.

The Bill to Increase the Regular Army.

The Mexican Question Postponed.

The Tax on Whisky to Remain as at Present.

Rencontre Between General Rosseau and Mr. Grinnell.

The Admission of the Tennessee Delegation.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1866.

Reconstruction in the House.

The only feature of Congress to-day, which elicited great interest and produced no inconsiderable excitement, was a speech made by Mr. Harris, of Maryland, who it will be recollected, was expelled from the Thirty-eighth Congress. He has not made any remarks since he has been a member of the present Congress until to-day. The general subject of Reconstruction was under discussion. When Harris rose to speak nearly every member of the House left his seat and gathered around the speaker, listening attentively to every word he said. There have not been many such scenes this session. Mr. Harris commenced his speech by an open and avowed support of the justification of secession, which he maintained was practically exemplified by the Southern States to-day being without the Union. He declared that he should vote against the credentials of any member claiming to be elected from any Southern State on the ground that such State was not in the Union. He acknowledged that while President Johnson was *defacto* President, his election was illegal, because he came from a State that had seceded. Harris then proceeded to denounce the shooting of Booth and the execution of Mrs. Surratt as inhuman and unchristian and as worthy of the North.

When he concluded, a protracted and excited debate arose, Le Blond, of Ohio, declared that the Democratic party repudiated Harris' doctrines, and charged that they were identical with Thad. Stevens' views. Stevens not being present, several members defended him from the charge. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts took occasion to say, to the surprise of his own side of the House, that he had favored the reference to the regular Election Committee of the credentials of all Southern members, so that they might be examined and passed upon separately by districts. Mr. Boutwell, of the Reconstruction Committee, controverted this doctrine. Mr. Raymond obtained the floor, and in the midst of an uproar the House adjourned.

National Banking Law.

The Committee on Banks and Currency reported to the House to-day the new National Banking Law. The present law is amended so as to give additional power to the Comptroller of the Currency to ascertain the character and condition of banks, and to examine and wind up any bank which he has reason to believe is conducted contrary to law. It imposes a penalty of $1,000 for any violation of the provision limiting loans to any person to ten per cent. of the capital, and makes the directors liable for any loss incurred in such excess of loans. It requires all banks in the cities now known as redeeming points, to select a National bank in Philadelphia, New York or Boston, at which it will redeem all its own notes of any denomination, for which it acts as the redeeming agent. It requires more detailed reports to be rendered monthly. It reduces the tax on circulation to one-half per cent. instead of one per cent. as at present, and takes off the capital, leaving the tax on deposits as at present, and makes no change in regard to local taxation. It requires the Treasurer to withdraw from any depository bank all public money in excess of the deposits in the treasury for its security. It reduces the amount of circulation to all banks over three hundred thousand dollars capital ten per centum below the prospective amounts now prescribed, and limits the amount not to exceed one million of capital ten per cent. below the respective amounts now prescribed, and limits the amount not to exceed one million of circulation to any bank.

The Army Bill.

The new bill to increase the army was reported in the House to-day. It is to be considered on Tuesday. It differs from the bill lately defeated by the House in several important particulars. It provides for fifty regiments of infantry instead of fifty-five, and six regiments of cavalry instead of twelve. The bill, however, authorizes the President, whenever the emergencies of the service require it, to mount six infantry regiments. The artillery regiments are to remain the same, and the Veteran Reserve Corps and colored troops are retained. The maximum of the army under this bill is about 50,000 men.

The Mexican Loan.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day postponed the Mexican question until they have received in an official form the correspondence between Secretary Seward and the Austrian authorities relative to the suspension by Austria of the order sending troops to Mexico.

The Tax Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee decided to-day that it was inexpedient to disturb the present tax on distilled spirits, so the whisky tax remains firmly fixed as at present. The Committee have decided to modify the cigar tax.

Gen. Rosseau Assaults Mr. Grinnell.

Quite a scene occurred to-day just as the House adjourned. Gen. Rosseau, of Kentucky, accompanied by some friends, approached Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, in one of the halls of the Capitol, and alluding to the severe personal controversy between them in the House, on Monday, seized Grinnell by the collar and said, "Do you intend to apologize, sir?" "I do not, sir; it is you who should apologize," said Grinnell. "Take that, sir," said Gen. Rosseau, as he dealt Grinnell a blow across the face, which snapped the cane which was used into pieces. Before Grinnell recovered the bystanders rushed in and prevented further blows. A large crowd of members and others gathered, and there was for a time considerable excitement. Mr. Grinnell says that he had been expecting an attack, but having changed his coat to-day was not prepared with weapons to resist it.

Tennessee.

Forty members of Congress have signed a letter addressed to Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, asking him to convene the Legislature for the ratification of the constitutional amendment, which finally passed the House on yesterday. If this be done by Tennessee, it is most probable that her Congressional delegation will be admitted ere the adjournment for this session. The Ohio delegation held a meeting this evening at Mr. Eggleston's rooms to consider the question of voting to immediately admit Tennessee.

Pardons.

The number of special cases for pardon were small both yesterday and to-day. Yesterday the President authorized the issue of six pardons to persons coming under the 13th exception, and to-day sixteen pardons were directed to be issued to residents of Georgia, Louisiana and Alabama, all included in the first and thirteenth exceptions of the amnesty proclamation.

Labors of the President.

The pressure upon the President for the past ten days has been more than ordinarily severe, owing in a very great measure to the numerous and repeated visits by various parties with reference to the case of Jeff. Davis, made more important during the period of time just before and after the meeting of the Circuit Court. So much has the President been occupied with private audiences upon this and other matters of late, that for two weeks there has been no general reception, when the wants and importunities of the outside public are listened to.

Counsel Gone Home.

Jeff. Davis's counsel left for home to-day, fully satisfied that there is no prospect of Davis's release.

Destitution in Alabama.

The Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs for Alabama writes of a scarcity of provisions, and says that Governor Patton will leave in a few days for St. Louis and Chicago, where it is hoped he will be able to purchase a large supply of corn, with which to supplement the food issued by the Government.

WASHINGTON, June 14.

THE NEW POSTAL LAW.

According to the postal law just approved by the President, prepaid and free letters are to be forwarded at the request of the party addressed from one office to another, without additional postage charge, and returned dead letters restored to the writer thereof free of postage.

THE ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL DIFFICULTY.

The readers of the Congressional proceedings will recollect that on Monday, an exciting and decidedly unfriendly colloquy occurred between Representative Rosseau, of Kentucky, and Representative Grinnell, of Iowa, which was confined in the House to mere words, but to-day, immediately after the adjournment, while Mr. Grinnell was on his way from the Capitol on the east side of the building, to take the street car, he was overtaken by Mr. Rosseau, who putting his hand on Mr. Grinnell's shoulder, said something about an expected apology for the offensive remarks, and thereupon assaulted Mr. Grinnell with a small rattan cane, which was broken in this use of it. Mr. Grinnell made but little if any resistance. The only visible mark of injury sustained by Mr. Grinnell is a scratch of his right cheek, caused by the iron ferrule of the cane.

THE PUBLIC MONEYS.

Ordinance officers have been ordered by the War Department to deposit all public moneys with the Assistant Treasurers.

Consolidation of Telegraph Companies.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The American and Western Union Telegraph Companies are about concluding an agreement of union which amounts to a consolidation of interests. The public demand for prompt and uninterrupted transmission of messages renders it indispensable to get rid of all delays in checking and booking from one line to another. The new consolidation will control and operate over one hundred and four thousand miles of telegraph wire, covering all the territory, and connecting all points of importance from Newfoundland to San Francisco and Vancouver's Island. From the latter point a line fourteen thousand miles, to St. Petersburg, will be done within a year. Cuba and the West Indies will be connected, and the success of the Atlantic cable in August next is confidently hoped for. It is to be regretted that the telegraph business cannot have the lively stimulus and restraint that so favorably affects every other; but at least five attempts within the last fifteen years, by men of energy and large capital, to build up and sustain an opposition have signally failed. When the United States Telegraph Company had acquired 16,000 miles of lines, the public looked for the fruits of opposition in reduction of rates, but the rates had to be twice advanced to enable the business done to support two companies instead of one, the formidable opposition being compelled at last to succumb and sell out at a loss. The question seems settled for the present that telegraph business will not bear competition, and against the immense advantages of this combination, it would be rash to attempt it. One company can do all the business, and do it cheaper than two, for two organizations, with a duplicate of offices and employees, must double the expense of doing the aggregate business, and the customers must be taxed to meet the double expenses. Let enlarged views govern this mammoth corporation and let them serve the public promptly, courteously and as cheaply as they can afford, and the press and public will be satisfied.

AQUATICS.

International Sculling Match.

Ultimate Efficiency of Hamill's Short Stroke.

Kelley's Fast Time Explained.

Race Between Pittsburgh and Poughkeepsie Crews.

Hamill's short stroke is a puzzler to our English cousins, and all are anxious to see him make a grand trial spin on the Tyne, which it is not likely he will do in public for their gratification. Robert Chambers, the ex-English champion, and Harry Clasper, the veteran sculler, who have shown by their many acts of kindness that they are his friends and well wishers, will be, perhaps, the only persons who will have any idea what Hamill can do previous to the day of the first race. The New Castle *Chronicle* of May 30th says:

The weather being rather finer yesterday, Hamill had a couple of good spins on the river, each time going to the Suspension Bridge and back. He still continues to be as closely and eagerly watched—especially in the evenings—as ever, and opinions still seem to differ as to the ultimate efficacy of his short stroke. Whilst there is so much difference of opinion here as to what Hamill can do, there seems to be similar doubts in the minds of the American people—at least among them who have seen Hamill row—as to the rate at which our own Kelly can pull at. They cannot for the lives of them make out how Kelly can row 4½ miles in so much quicker time than Hamill, as the following extract from the last New York *Clipper* to hand will show:

"KELLY'S TIME COMPARED WITH HAMILL'S.—In relation to the alleged extraordinary time made by Harry Kelley over the Thames Course, which we have always understood to be about four and a quarter miles, we have received quite a number of communications, all expressing considerable surprise at the great difference in time made by the English rowers and the American boat-pullers, one of which, being specially interesting, and from one who understands himself pretty thoroughly, we give below. His arguments on the difference in tide, etc., may elicit letters from other quarters, more particularly in reference to the Thames Championship Course, which seems to be a puzzler to almost all our aquatic sportsmen, and which, in all probability is a trifle short at one end. The letter below is from Hamill's native place, and from a townsman of his.

"Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1866.

"FRIEND QUEEN:—Why is it that Kelly can row from Putney to Mortlake—a distance every English man I ever asked tells me to be from 4¼ to 4½ miles—in from 23 to 24 minutes? I am at a loss to understand how he could row four miles in so much shorter time than Hamill. Jimmy could not row four miles in less than from 27 to 28 minutes, on a straight course; the tide could not make so vast a difference, for there is a tide on the Hudson River, and there it took him 37 minutes and over to row five miles. If Kelly can row four miles in even 23 minutes, he can beat, or nearly so, any four men in one boat. I do not doubt our English friends on the time question, but I really don't understand how they go so fast, nor do I believe that any man living can beat Hamill in a scull, without he pulls the same stroke that he does, for it has been tried out here by some of the best oarsmen in the country."

Our calculating friends in the Far West do not seem to be aware of the fact that there is a great deal of difference in the manner of rowing races here and there. In the former they are straight away races, the men rowing very often with a strong tide after them; whereas in America the races—at least the majority if not all that Hamill has taken part in—are return ones, the last half being consequently against the tide or current, as the case may be, which occasionally runs very strong in some of the American rivers, and necessarily occupying more time in accomplishing the distance. This will make the average upon the whole race greater per mile than in England; but let them calculate it upon the first half of it only, while the current is favorable, and then see what the result will be. We should fancy that after taking all things into consideration, and making every due allowance, there will not be such a very wide difference after all.

MATCH OF FOUR-OARED BOATS.

The New York *Herald*, of Wednesday morning, says: "It is understood that arrangements have been made for a four-oared sculling race between the Poughkeepsie crew and the Pittsburgh crew. As yet nothing definite is known in the matter, although there is some correspondence going on relative to the same. Should the match take place it will probably be rowed on the Hudson, although the Pittsburgh crew, in consequence of the absence of the Hamill brothers, do not wish to leave their own waters. It promises to be the most interesting four-oared race this season."

FASHION NEWS.

Fashions as they Are and to Be.

PARIS, June 1.—The Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial were present, the Empress having at her side in the imperial stand the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia, whom she had driven over to the Bois. This Princess, widow of the Duc de Leuchtenberg, and sister of the present Emperor, has married again, and has just returned from spending the winter at Florence. The Empress wore a simple gray *poult de soie* dress, with something white over her shoulders and a snow white bonnet, with white and gray lilacs. The *toilettes* in the enclosed space were most charming from their extreme freshness, and the light tints which predominated. White and blue, white and pink and pale lilacs were the favorite stripes, for striped taffetas or mohairs, or gauzes de Chambery are all the vogue. Many ladies wore these striped dresses made *en fourreau*, and over them an oval skirt or paletot, long at the back and short in front, called a popiume, of plain taffetas of color. The effect was very pretty, and added to the small coquettish hat, looking like a small basket of flowers, placed at the top of the *chignon*, and in many cases scarcely even tied down with *brides*, which are often left hanging behind, had a Watteau-like appearance very becoming to young and fresh faces. Some of the equipages were very elegantly turned out, and in those might be seen the queens of fashion, the Princess Metternich, Mesdames Pourtales, Gallifet, &c., in very simple but fresh toilettes.

White is to be the great fashion this year, and the Empress has given large orders at Nancy for embroidered dresses, both for morning and *demi-toilette* kind. Unfortunately, hitherto summer has only appeared in the almanacs, for we have had no taste of it. Hats are, if possible, smaller than ever, and the pamela, or small basket, has gained the day, being found more convenient even than the *fanchon* shape. Several quite short dresses are made for the summer, or to look tucked up without letting down, and for these, ribbons or bands of taffetas, or mohair, of the predominating colors of the dress, are used for trimmings. Petticoats are simulated by sewing a band at the lower part of the skirt.

White bodies in lace, in Cluny and muslin are greatly worn, with small jackets, shorter than those called Zouaves, and without sleeves. Indeed, even for out-of door paletots these are discarded, those of the dress and waistcoat being sufficient. A great many new materials come out every day, but stripes are the rule. A great change has been made in boots, which are much more dressy and made high in the legs, and often embroidered, with small Louis XV. heels almost under the foot itself. As for crinolines, they are worn still in the morning, but of very moderate dimensions, and when retained in evening dress, only large enough at the bottom to keep up the long muslin petticoat with a flounce, which is always worn under the dress.

The last Monday soiree of the Empress was very animated. The Court is soon to go to Fontainebleau, and there receive the visit of the King and Queen of the Belgians, about the 8th or 10th of this month. There is already a visible change in the Bois, many of the most fashionable equipages having disappeared. A week of really warm weather would drive away many, who have only remained till the Court gives the signal of departure.

Santa Anna's address to the people of Mexico was published in the New York papers yesterday morning. The General defines his position in reference to the present aspect of Mexican politics, and the reports of his truckling to Maximilian. He did not in any manner compromise himself with the Empire. He belonged entirely to the Mexican Republic. He expects all the Mexicans to unite and drive the usurpers from their soil, and offers his own services to the cause. A monarchy in Mexico he declares to be an impossibility, and the restoration of the Republic is the height of his ambition.

LOSSES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—A Charleston correspondent of the Milledgeville *Recorder* says it has been estimated that in 1860 the value of property of every description in South Carolina was $400,000,000, and that of this amount seven-eighths have been absorbed by the war, leaving only $50,000,000 of actual value as a foundation on which to build agricultural, manufacturing and commercial prosperity in the future.

THE FENIANS.

Eighty-Four Fenians Under Arrest in Canada.

Chief Surgeon Donnelly Appeals for Supplies for Sick Fenians.

Address to the Army of the Irish Republic.

Fenians Conclude to Return Home.

THEY WANT SECRETARY SEWARD REMOVED.

Punishment of Fenian Prisoners.

Warning to Canada.

Canadian Fenians Under Arrest—Chief Surgeon Donnelly, of Pittsburgh, Makes an Appeal—Address to the Irish Army.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The *Herald* has the following specials concerning the Fenians:

OTTAWA, C. W., June 13.—Thus far the number of arrests made throughout Canada since the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act is eighty-four. These are Canadian Fenians and they are now in jail in various parts of the Provinces.

The police have succeeded in capturing 2,500 stand of arms secreted in various places throughout Canada by the Fenians. It is believed that there are much larger quantities still concealed.

Parliament will make ample provision for the widows and orphans of the killed and wounded at the battle of Ridgeway.

MONTREAL, June 13, 10:15 P. M.—I have just received information from Ottawa that the Government has not, up to this hour, determined when the order to try the Fenians will be issued.

BUFFALO, June 13—Surgeon E. Donnelly, Surgeon in Chief of the Irish army, has issued an appeal to the friends of Ireland to come forward and furnish the means of purchasing such articles as the sick and wounded may need during the forthcoming campaign. Money and supplies should be sent by express to the city.

The following address is to be read to the army of the Irish Republic at this point, to-morrow:

HD. QR'S OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC ARMY,
BUFFALO, June 13, 1866.

To the Soldiers of Irish Liberty:

Countrymen and Friends—The proclamation of President Roberts, just issued, calls upon you to stand firm by the cause, that our movement must and will advance. Under these circumstances, and the fact that Congress will, in a very few days, either repeal the neutrality law or extend to us belligerent rights in the name of Ireland, we beg of you to do your duty. Let no Fenian so disgrace himself as to accept the ignominious conditions attached to the proffer of Government transportation. Never, Irishmen, forswear your rights as American citizens, or your devotion to the cause for which you have sacrificed so much, and for which you are ready to die. Such conduct would be unworthy of your manhood and race. Be patient; a glorious future awaits you, and ere many days the order to march will gladden your hearts. Therefore stand firm and don't allow the intrigues of officers, who are in pay of the British, cause you to swerve from the only paths of duty and honor. Await the orders of your military officers. Conduct yourselves as you have in the past, while here, and the citizens of this city will not neglect you fraternally.

J. W. FITZGERALD,
MICHAEL SCANLON.

Fenians Homeward Bound—They Accept General Barry's Terms.

BUFFALO, June 14.—The guard placed in the telegraph office yesterday afternoon, has to-day been withdrawn. It was a mistake, and was done without General Barry's knowledge. The Fenians have caved, and are now seeking transportation on General Barry's terms, viz: not to take up arms to invade Canada. As many as 2,500 names have already been enrolled by their officers to return home.

President Roberts' last order has completed the work of disbanding the Fenian army now here, though before it was published the Fenian General Burns was in treaty with General Barry to get the government to send the men away.

Fenians Desire the Removal of Secretary Seward—Congressmen Puzzled.

A Washington telegram of yesterday says: During the last few days, Congressmen who represent constituencies in districts thickly populated with Irishmen, have been receiving letters emphatically demanding that a combined effort be made to cause the resignation of Mr. Seward. They claim that the Secretary of State has acted shamefully in concert with the plans of the Canadian government for repelling the Fenian invasion. It is insisted that the time to check the movement was at its initiation, and not when a few thousand of the invaders had crossed the line, and by official announcement and action then preventing any reinforcements, and even the safe retreat of the Fenian army. The Congressional gentlemen thus addressed upon the subject are utterly nonplussed as to what course to pursue, and hope to gain from the State Department some semi-official assurance that will lead to the pacification of their irate constituents.

Fenian Officers Imprisoned—The Soldiers Returning Home.

NEW YORK, June 14—An Ogdensburg special to the *Times* to-day says the following is a list of the Fenian officers who refused to give bail and were committed to jail at Canandaigua to appear before the United States Commissioner on the 30th instant: General Murphy, of New York; General Hefferman, Albany; Colonel O'Reilly, Rochester; Lieutenant Quinn, Albany; Major Connelly, Newark, New Jersey; Captain Glass, New York; Captain Grady, Albany; Captain Fallan, Potsdam; Captain Lindsey, New York; Lieutenant O'Brien, New York, and Dr. Shine, New York.

Large numbers of the Fenian army arrived here to-day and were furnished transportation home from the Fenian headquarters.

Canadians Excited over the Fenian Movement in Congress—Troops Ordered to Remain on the Frontier.

MONTREAL, June 14.—Orders have been sent to the force on the frontier to remain there. It was intended to withdraw them to-day. The action of the pro-Fenian party in Congress creates some excitement there. It is feared that this will give new vitality to the Fenian designs.

An attack or raid upon the Huntington line of the frontier, and directed toward the Beauharnais Canal, is looked for. There is a good force ready to meet it.

The Fenian Army—More Officers than Soldiers—Absence of Even a Show of Plan.

The St. Albans correspondent of the Boston *Post*, in reviewing the Fenian movement says:

"The Fenian army was said to have had an efficient organization; its regiments were said to be all filled with the best of men, and everything was in that disciplined condition that bespoke the first element of success. But the sequence of this assertion is that there are more officers than soldiers, more Colonels than Captains. The regiments were but in name. The long rolls of supposed veterans were substituted by the few good specimens of soldiers that came. Instead of an organization there was no appearance of any such; the men looked upon their commanders with but little reverence; that difference of station was forgotten, and their odd costumes, various kinds of arms, all sort of ammunition, drove their very cause into burlesque at first appearance. There was nothing to relieve the whole thing from being pronounced a most dreary farce; but the fact of the entire purity and self-forgetting patriotism of the rank and file, who cleaved to their cause even when all hopes were taken from them, and gave up that when compelled by the hardship of consequences. There does not appear to have been even the show of a plan. Troops were launched across at Buffalo, without knowledge or co operation, and when the forces did reach here and Malone, it was only too late. The Government was compelled to do something. The leaders rashly put themselves in the way, and were arrested. The inferior officers, without any general comprehension of the proposed plan, were hurried here and there, to do impossibilities with possibilities. Time, their only valuable assistant, was lost. When the force moved it was in a miserable state, and the effect of all this causeless labor your readers well know.

Gen. Spear's Escape from Arrest—Fenian Strategy.

"Wachusett," writing to the Boston *Advertiser* from St. Albans, gives the following account of Gen. Spear's escape:

"General Spear had good reason to fear the approach of the National authorities, although we in Franklin knew nothing of it at the time. When he alighted at the hotel he was suffering from a badly bruised and swollen finger; a bottle of healing liquid was purchased at the village store to apply to it; and the answer to all inquiries was that the General had received the injury by the slamming of a door upon his hand the previous day. I afterwards learned that the whole story had not been told. The party who arrested General Sweeney at the Weldon House on Wednesday night was also charged with the duty of capturing General Spear at the Tremont House. By a series of narrow escapes he succeeded in eluding the officers. Once they were only prevented from entering his room by the statement of the hotel clerk that it was occupied by a lady; once they were actually in his room, but were deceived by the darkness, and thought he had gone; and before the third visitation he had climbed through the scuttle in the roof, hurting his hand in the operation, and clambered down to the ground,—a dangerous operation for a man of his size. He walked some distance up the road, sent a message back by a man whom he met, and waited in the storm and darkness for several hours the coming of a livery team which conveyed him to the front. Had General Spear been arrested the result would have been the same; for, learning of the state of affairs at St. Albans, General Mahan would have taken the responsibility of leading the column into Canada. On his way to Franklin, General Spear frequently stopped to encourage the straggling parties of men on the road, and on two occasions disbursed considerable sums of money to enable the hungry Fenians to furnish themselves with breakfast. It has been telegraphed from St. Albans and widely copied that General Spear was intoxicated at the time of entering Canada. I conversed with him on both sides of the frontier, and saw no indications of any such discreditable condition. General Spear occupies in Philadelphia the next house to that of General Meade.

"After his arrest, General Sweeney and his adjutant, Colonel Meehan, were kept very closely guarded in their room in the third story of the Weldon House, two sentries with fixed bayonets and an officer being stationed at the door, with strict orders to admit no one without orders from Major Gibson. I have already stated vaguely, in my dispatches, that "Fenian ingenuity found means to communicate with them." There can be no harm now in indicating the means. The first night the enthusiastic and persistent inspector general of the invading army, himself momentarily expecting an arrest, walked boldly up the stairs, by the sleeping officer of the guard, by the wakeful sentries, who, whether from Fenian sympathies or other causes, I know not, permitted him to enter the room of the Fenian chieftain without a challenge. He spent half an hour with Gen. Sweeney, obtained advice and a supply of the sinews of war, and on leaving the room accidentally awakened the lieutenant, who leaped up and seized him. For an instant affairs looked serious; but as luck would have it, the Federal officer proved to be an old acquaintance of the Fenian officer, and matters were easily arranged.

"I have mentioned the many stratagems employed to get arms through or by St. Albans without discovery by Marshal Henry or his subordinates. Stratagems were also tried to get hold of those already seized, and one audacious plan came so near success that the Fenians at Burlington one night had possession of the key of the custom house there, in which several hundred stands of captured arms were stored, walked about the interior of the building without restraint, and gagged and menaced the watchmen in charge. The officer entrusted with the duty of bringing wagons to cart off the arms failed to come up to time, and the scheme fell through at the eleventh hour.

"A citizen of Franklin informed me that on Friday a party of ruffians claiming to belong to the Fenian army entered a respectable house in American territory, occupied by a family of one man and his wife and daughters, and would have committed the most horrible outrages had not a Fenian officer,—I wish I had his name to mention with words of honor,—fortunately come in, and with sabre and carbine threatened instant death to the first man who should advance into the corner in which the shuddering women were huddled together."

The Punishment of Fenian Prisoners—The Boston Pilot on the Subject.

The Boston *Pilot*, the principal organ of the Irish in the United States, which heretofore has been reticent on the Fenian question, in its last issue presents some considerations which we think worthy of notice, especially as coming from a paper which is not wont to present hasty and ill-considered views. It argues that the lesson of the invasion is that the Irish, as a race, are terribly in earnest in their feelings and wishes against the Government of Great Britain, and that henceforth, from the Irish people, scattered over the four quarters of the globe, England has nothing to expect but enmity,—bitter, unquenchable and undisguised,—ready to be organized in array against her whenever a fair opportunity shall present itself; and that opportunity is when England shall again be a belligerent. It is to the succeeding paragraphs, however, that we wish especially to direct attention. We quote them, preserving the italics of the original:—

"The report comes to us from Canada, that the Canadians, true to the barbarous instincts of the home government, demand the blood of every Fenian they have captured or may capture, and that a false-hearted traitor Irishman, who is a shame and disgrace to the name,—a bond-slave and paid tool of the English,—a servile instrument to do their atrocious work,—has been guilty of the enormity of being among the first to stir up the people to a demand for this carnival of blood. *But we warn Canada, and we do it in the name of humanity, to beware how it causes the blood of these men to be shed.* If the Canadian government and people were right in harboring, protecting and inciting raiders, and pirates, and invaders of our soil; if they were right in their proceedings at law which dismissed the parties concerned in these outrages, and let them go free, and if the echo and applause of the people at these decisions were founded in justice, then it is right to apply the same rule to Fenian invaders of Canada territory.

"If, however, in defiance of every principle the Canadian government acted upon during the years of our civil war, the prisoners in his hands are slain, then we warn them, in all earnestness, that a work of retaliation may be commenced that will cause the stoutest heart to quail. They may find an enemy at every step they take. The avenger may steal upon them in their most guarded and most retired moments. A spirit is aroused that will not sleep, and we tremble for the consequences if brother's blood calls from the ground for vengeance upon those who spilled it. These are no idle warnings. As sure as the sun rises in the heavens, we believe that the slaughter of Fenian prisoners, by the British officials in Canada, will call forth a retribution terrible in its character."

A Canadian Opinion on the same Subject.

The Montreal *Herald* says: The trial of the captured Fenians may be in one or two days, either before the ordinary judges and juries, sitting at the regular term, or under a special commission issued by the Governor General, and appointing a given day for the trial; or under the law passed on Saturday, which extended the Upper Canada act of 1838 to the Eastern part of the Province. The Upper Canadian act was passed in order to give a speedy and certain remedy against persons who, having no interest nor concern in the country, should choose for interests or caprices of their own to make it the theatre of an unauthorized and piratical war.

Modern civilized nations recognize two modes of hostilities—the one between regular Governments conducted within the usual rules, and with the ordinary risks and immunities on both sides; the other civil war made by persons who, right or wrong, have a status in the country where the war is made. But no country can recognize as other than freebooters, persons who, being neither citizens nor subjects, and serving under no Government, choose to attack peaceful communities, and to carry fire and sword among those with whom they have neither intercourse nor controversy.

The buccaneers of South America, and the cruizers of piratical States, afford the only examples of such shameful and wanton hostilities; and those who thus make war are emphatically enemies of the human race. Taken with arms in their hands we can, by law, try them by a military court—military court martial composed not of officers of her Majesty's army, but of the people of the country holding militia rank. We presume that will be the course adopted, and that before many days a tribunal will be assembled, before which these persons will be made amenable for their offenses—offenses which have not the shadow of excuse, and which have exposed to all the chances of a violent death in the field hundreds of young men of all ranks and conditions of society. It is said to be obliged, for our own protection, to take the lives of other men, against whom, a few days ago, we had no cause of ill will; but whatever shall be their fate—whether the extreme rigor of the law, or a mitigated sentence—they will have brought it all upon themselves, and can claim nothing from the justice, and little even from the mercy of those whom they causelessly undertook to subjugate and plunder.

The arrival of the prisoners at Montreal is thus described: On Monday morning the Fenian prisoners captured along the Eastern border, to the number of fifteen, were sent in to Montreal, under an escort of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Lees. They reached the Bonaventure station about ten o'clock, where an immense crowd of indignant citizens had assembled. Every precaution had been taken by the authorities here for their safe conveyance to the jail.

The crowd hissed and groaned as they came in view, and there were cries of "lynch them," which might possibly have been put in force had not the escorts promptly closed around the prisoners and protected them from the indignation of the citizens. The prisoners had a most wo-begone appearance. A ragged, wretched crew, most of them mere boys, some only fifteen years of age, they seemed to think their last day had really come, and one or two of them cried bitterly as they were placed, handcuffed in the car.

The escorts then formed about it, and proceeded to the jail, crowds of citizens following all the way down. Once within the walls, by direction of the Mayor, food was provided for them, and a surgeon was brought to dress the wounds of the one who was shot while being captured. They were then safely locked in cells.

The prisoners were committed for examination, under a warrant for felony (which covers everything) signed by his worship, Mayor Starnes, and Joseph Hickson, Esq., J. P. The examination will not take place for some time to come.

A NEW GAME.—A new game, called "Le tornois burlesque," has just been introduced into evening parties in London and Paris, and is rapidly coming into vogue as an infallible mirth-provoker. The jousters in this novel style of tournament (always gentlemen) seat themselves on the ground, with their knees drawn up, their shins crossed, their hands clasped around the latter. A stick nearly a yard long is then placed under the knees of each player, and tied firmly in place with a handkerchief, in such a way as the knees, stick, and hands, are securely fastened together. The players divide into two squads, drag themselves about the floor, each endeavoring to upset the other by poking at him with his stick, and those who are upset or only touched are at once put out of the game. The ranks of combatants are soon thinned, and the fight is presently narrowed to a duel between the two most skillful of the rival knights. It is difficult to imagine anything more ludicrous than the spectacle presented by twenty or thirty of these combatants all equally united in laying about them with their sticks, and in avoiding or parrying the thrusts of their adversaries; especially when perhaps half a dozen of the heaviest have the ill-luck to lose their balance and flounder into the most ridiculous attitudes in their vain attempts to get themselves again into a sitting posture.

PENNSYLVANIA SUMMER TRAVELERS.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* advises those who contemplate traveling beyond the lines of Pennsylvania this summer, to change their minds, for the reason that there is so much that is novel and interesting in the State, that the whole summer might be passed in varied and healthful excursions, without ever passing beyond its limits. Ephrata Mountain Springs; the quaint old Moravian village of Litiz; Columbia-on-the-Susquehanna; Harrisburg; the beautiful Cumberland Valley; Gettysburg and its battle ground and national cemetery; the famous Bedford Springs; the valleys of the Delaware, the Lehigh and the Schuylkill; the Water Gap, Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Pottsville; the Allegheny retreat at Cresson; Pittsburgh; the Wyoming Valley, and a score of other localities present very decided attractions. They should abjure, for one season at least, Newport, Saratoga, Sharon, Niagara, the White Mountains and the St. Lawrence, and study the geography, the scenery, the wealth and the places of historical interest in the interior of their own State.

ONE HUNDRED HOURS WITHOUT SLEEP.—The Portsmouth, (N. H.) *Journal* says that last week a young man named John Seaver, actually kept awake one hundred hours, and walked a mile in every hour, illustrating the extent of human endurance. At the close of the first twenty-four hours he became weary and felt a stronger disposition to sleep than he afterwards experienced. At the end of forty-eight hours he was very much excited and a little discouraged. At the close of the seventy-two hours he was more wakeful—his nervous excitement increased, and he stumbled and fell several times, but got up without assistance. When ninety-six hours had passed he fainted, and again in the ninety-ninth hour. The one hundredth mile was walked in thirty-three minutes. He then slept, but was awakened every hour. His dreams were fearful—of more miles to travel, and his bandages were lost, and that his bathing materials had given out. This was evident by his exclamations.

A like feat was performed in California a few years since. In Baltimore it was attempted by a man who died in the ninety-seventh hour.

A San Francisco dispatch of the 13th, says The steamer Sierra Nevada has arrived from the Columbia river, with two hundred and eighty-six dollars in treasure. The result of the Oregon election remains in doubt. Both parties claim the State by a majority of about six hundred. The returns of the election in Washington Territory show large Democratic gains. The entire Democratic ticket in nine counties is elected, and it is believed to be so in four others. The Fourteenth regiment of infantry, stationed at Vancouver Island, has been ordered to Arizona immediately.

The carpenters and joiners of Cincinnati have determined to demand an advance of fourteen per cent. on their wages, commencing on Monday next. They will strike if the advance is not given.

General D. H. Strother has declined the Consulate at Buenos Ayres, lately tendered him by the President.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The Ratification of the New Amendment.

Governor Curtin Suggests Uniform Action of the States.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—After the Senate had adopted the Constitutional Amendment, just concurred in by the House of Representatives, Gov. Curtin addressed a circular letter to the Governors of all the loyal States, suggesting the propriety of union in action in calling together their Legislatures for the ratification of that amendment. It is now understood that such uniform action will be had, and that before the adjournment of Congress a ratification of the amendment will be made.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Bill to Create the Office of Admiral.

The National Currency Act.

Exciting Debate on Restoration.

WASHINGTON, June 14.

SENATE.

Mr. FESSENDEN objected to creating the office of Admiral. He had a very high respect for Admiral Farragut, as he had for Gen. Grant. He should be opposed, however, to making the office of General for Grant, as he was to making that of Admiral for Farragut. He thought there was some place where the hero worship should end. These two officers had been rewarded already by the highest office in the Army and Navy, and he was opposed to making new offices for them. He would vote for the salary of ten thousand dollars, but against the new office of Admiral.

Mr. GRIMES said he would be willing to strike out the office of Admiral and increase the pay of Vice-Admiral to $10,000.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said it would be but a matter of justice for the Government to show its appreciation of the services of General Grant. He did not think it inconsistent with a republican form of government that we should have a General at the head of the army, and an Admiral at the head of the navy.

Mr. FESSENDEN called for the yeas and nays on it. Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Cragin, Doolittle, Foster, Grimes, Guthrie, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, of Ind., Morgan, Norton, Ramsey, Stewart, Trumbull, Wade, Williams and Wilson—18. Nays—Messrs. Conness, Cowan, Davis, Fessenden, Haines, Henderson, Howard, Morrill, Pomeroy, Riddle and Saulsbury—11. The bill was then passed, with an amendment as an additional section, that second assistant engineers shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate as naval officers. It now goes to the House.

The resolution appropriating ten thousand dollars to repair the Potomac bridge passed.

The Paris Exhibition bill came up. The question was on the amendment that no money be expended nor officer appointed to the Exhibition until the French troops are withdrawn from Mexico.

Debate followed in which Mr. Wade did not think the country would be benefitted by the exhibition, and called the present representative of this country at the French Court "a complete snob," and said it was the duty of this country to drive the French out of Mexico.

After further debate the amendment was withdrawn.

The amendment adopted excludes members of Congress, or any United States official, being a commissioner to the exhibition.

Pending an amendment appropriating twenty-five thousand gold dollars for the erection of a building in Paris, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill for the creation of a National Bureau of Insurance, and to provide for funding the indebtedness of the United States, which was read twice and referred.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported back a substitute for the House bill for the reorganization of the army. It was ordered to be postponed till Tuesday next.

The Senate bill to authorize the Commissioner of Patents to pay those employed as Examiners and Assistant Examiners the salaries fixed by law for the duties performed by them, which was before the House at its adjournment yesterday, came up in order, and Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, withdrew his motion to lay it on the table, when the bill passed by 65 to 41.

Mr. WHALEY presented the credentials of Lewis Fane, claiming to be elected to Congress from the Fifth Congressional District of North Carolina, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill which was up yesterday, to establish assay offices at Portland, Oregon, and Boise City, Idaho, and discontinue the branch mints at Dallas City, Oregon; Charlotte, North Carolina, and Dahlonega.

Mr. HENDERSON concluded the speech which he had commenced yesterday, by offering an amendment to strike out all in the bill referring to Oregon, and add a section amending the act of July 4th, 1864, by transferring the branch mint at Dallas City to Portland. The debate was participated in by Messrs. Allison, Morrill and Thayer.

Mr. HENDERSON'S amendment was rejected by 61 to 73 and the bill was passed.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to amend the national currency act, which was read twice and recommitted with leave to report any time. The bill amends the section of the national currency act in the following particulars: Section eighteen gives the Comptroller of the currency additional power to proceed summarily against any bank which may be found or which he has reason to believe has been guilty of any violation of the banking law. He may appoint a commissioner at any time to investigate the affairs of any bank. Upon satisfactory proof that any bank is not carrying on the legitimate business of banking, he may appoint a receiver to close up its affairs.

Section 21 reduces the circulation of all national banks whose capital exceeds $300,000, ten per cent., and provides that no bank shall have a circulation of more than one million of dollars; and also provides that such reduction may be enforced by a reduction of the interest of any bonds deposited in the Treasury. The reduction must take place by the first of January, 1867. It provides further, that there shall be thirty millions of additional bank circulation in the place of the reduction of $15,000,000, to be used for the conversion of old State Banks into National Banks, and fifteen millions for new banks, in Southern and other States which have secured thus far the least proportion of rateable banking capital of the total amount, which is not to exceed the present limit of $300,000,000.

Section 29 provides that no person, firm or corporation shall become the debtor of any bank to an extent exceeding one-tenth of its paid up capital stock, unless such liability is secured by United States collaterals or *bona fide* bills of exchange, of regularly made and discounted paper actually owned by the party for whom it is discounted, and the officers and directors are made liable for any violation of this section, and the bank is subject to a penalty of $1,000.

Section 32 continues the present system of redemption with the additional requirement that the redeeming bank in the several cities as now provided shall be required to redeem its own notes and the notes of any association for which it acts as a redeeming agency in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, thus establishing what has been known as the Suffolk Bank system throughout the country.

Section 34 requires monthly returns from each bank to the Comptroller of the Currency, to be sworn to by the President and Cashier, and the quarterly returns to be verified under oath by a majority of the Board of Directors. The details of the returns are considerably increased.

Section 41 reduces the tax on circulation from one-half of one per cent., semi-annually to one-fourth of one per cent., and also takes off the tax on the capital, leaving the tax on deposits as at present, and making no change in the local taxation.

Section forty-five requires the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw from any government depository any public money in excess of the amount secured by the amount of bonds deposited to secure the safe keeping of such public money.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Conference, on the bill for the disposal of the public lands for homestead actual settlement in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. WINDOM introduced a bill to authorize the Winona and St. Paul Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Mississippi river, and to establish it a post road, which was read twice and referred to the Post Office Committee.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill for restoring the States lately in insurrection to their full political rights.

Mr. WINDOM addressed the House in support of the bill. Mr. Windom said that the real issue between Congress and the rebels was: "Shall traitors rule the nation they fought four years to destroy?" It was not a question whether the South shall be represented, for all agreed that she must be, and all desired that she shall be at the earliest moment possible consistent with public safety. But the question was, shall these representatives be admitted here at once, without the imposition of any conditions whatever. The President and his supporters insist upon immediate, unconstitutional admission without any protection to the freedmen, to whom the faith of the Government has been pledged, without any change in the basis of representation whereby the gross irregularity of making the vote of a Southern rebel equal to the votes of two Northern soldiers, shall be remedied without any disfranchisement of leading perjured and dangerous traitors, and without any prohibition against the assumption and payment of the rebel debt or of rebel claims for loss of slaves. The Union party demanded that the plighted faith of the nation to the humble freedman shall be maintained; that the basis of representation shall be made just and equitable; that prominent traitors who have once sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and violated their oaths shall not be allowed to make or execute laws for loyal men; that the National debt shall never be repudiated, and that the National obligations to pay bounties and pensions to soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans shall not be questioned; that the rebel debt shall never be assumed by the Federal or State government; that these guaranties shall be embodied in the firm foundations of the Republic, where neither treason nor rebellion shall ever reach them, and that these shall be made a condition precedent to the full restoration of the rebel States.

Mr. WINDOM proceeded to argue from these premises in support of the bill. He concluded by saying that the power of this nation is yet in the hands of the loyal people. They have purchased it at a fearful cost. They will keep it until equal and exact justice is secured to every citizen, and until the Republic, free, united and prosperous, shall have achieved its glorious mission among the nations of the earth.

Mr. HARRIS addressed the House in opposition. He declared that in principle he now stood as he had stood after the war was declared; as he had stood in the last Congress when he received its crown of censure; as he had stood in prison before that infernal instrument of tyranny, a court martial, and as he stood in principle, so he would stand in practice whenever occasion might require. He declared himself an old line Democrat; believing in the doctrine of secession, believing that the several States of the Union have the right to separate from it, each acting for itself. He declared his belief that abuses and usurpations had been practiced and threatened to so great an extent by their associates and partners in this government, that the Southern States were justified in going out. Thus firm in the belief, by their ordinances of secession, they did go out, and thereby became to this Union foreign States. These convictions he could not change and he did not expect they would ever be removed. He would most assuredly proclaim them and stand by them as long as a single citizen of the confederate States was in chains or subject to penalty for asserting them.

Referring to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, he said: Mary Surratt was convicted, of course. She was tried by a court martial. Her immediate execution was ordered. She entreated for four days to enable her to overcome the shock, and the better to enable her soul to meet her God. "Not an hour," thundered forth the voice from the War Department; "on with the gallows, the coffin and the grave; the angels of Heaven shall not rejoice over this repentant sinner." Agents of mercy sought the ear of a higher authority, and probably a more merciful heart. But Preston King was janitor that day, and they were excluded. Where is Preston King? Echo answers "where?" She was thus executed speedily, and notwithstanding application has been made in behalf of her heart-broken daughter for her remains, those remains are still in the keeping of the War Department. Pontius Pilate delivered the body of Jesus to Joseph of Arimathea, but a worse than Pontius Pilate is here. He continued at some length and said so long as the test oath remained on the statute book, he'd do all he could to remove it and rescue the noble citizens of the South from the slavery and degradation it imposed. He claimed secession as a ruling principle of the Democratic party from 1798 to the late war.

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Le Blond, in the name of the Democratic party, dissented from the views expressed by Mr. Harris.

A long debate ensued, during which Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts, averred that he would have voted for admitting any loyal man from a loyal district.

Mr. BOUTWELL asked if Mr. Dawes meant to say he was in favor of admitting loyal representatives from any district in the eleven States, if he was satisfied the majority were loyal without regarding the institutions of the State, or knowing whether the State had established laws and framed a Constitution to secure the rights of all without regard to race or color? If that is the position of Mr. Dawes, he (Boutwell) as a citizen and representative of Massachusetts, objected and dissented.

Mr. DAVIS stated he believed in the right of the Southern States to representation, but also believed in their incapacity. Whenever they should stand up clothed and in their right mind, then they would be capable of electing representatives. The House had voted to admit him to a seat and had welcomed him with open arms. There never had been a time when he was not anxious for the opportunity of making the selection and drawing the distinction between the loyal representatives of a loyal district and those who would present themselves with blood red hands, the representatives of traitors.

Mr. DAWES resuming the floor, said: That never had been a time during the session when evidence had been presented to him of the election of a loyal and true man from a loyal and true district, and would not be.

Mr. RAYMOND obtained the floor for to-morrow.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Ways and Means Committee to consider and report at the earliest possible day upon the fact that the present duty on wool affords no protection and operates to the detriment of American Wool Growers. Adjourned.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

The New Army Bill—Reduction of Taxes on National Banks—Jeff. Davis will not be Released—Burglaries and Robberies—Testing the Excise Law—Vessel Purchased for Santa Anna—A Fraudulent Transaction—Latest Cholera Reports, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, June 14.

THE NEW ARMY BILL.

Specials to the evening papers say the House Military Committee have agreed to report a new army bill. It provides for a reduction of ten regiments below the number named in the former bill.

REDUCTION OF TAX ON NATIONAL BANKS.

The House Banking Committee will report a recommendation to reduce the tax on National Bank circulation to one-half of one per cent. They decline to exempt bank stock from national or municipal tax.

JEFF. DAVIS WILL NOT BE RELEASED.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says Messrs. O'Connor and Pratt, counsel for Davis, had a long interview with the President to-day. It is understood outside that the President now takes the ground that if a writ of *habeas corpus* should be granted to Judge Underwood or should he merely demand him for trial, he would surrender him, but he could not consistently release him otherwise. His chances for release are more faint to-day than ever.

BURGLARIES AND ROBBERIES.

A series of daring burglaries and robberies have been going on in the villages of Long Island during the last few weeks. Twenty burglaries have been committed at Newton, on the Flushing Railroad in that time. Fort Hamilton, Jamaica and other towns have been extensively plundered. Dennis Sullivan, who killed Tom Burns, has been arrested on suspicion of being engaged in this business.

CUBA.

The new Captain General of Cuba has issued a proclamation on the occasion of assuming the reins of government, exhorting the people to loyalty to the Spanish crown.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The *World's* Mexican correspondence says: The first movements of the French troops will take place in the month of November next, when about five thousand will be shipped. All the contracts have been signed. These movements are made not only with the consent but at the express desire of Maximilian, who has signified to the French Emperor that he is now satisfied of the loyal support of the landed proprietors and industrial classes of Mexico, and that the French troops may be withdrawn at any time, the sooner the better. The Mexican finances are in a most deplorable condition.

THE TRIBUNE'S FENIAN CORRESPONDENT.

The *Tribune* learns that our Consul General in Canada has made a demand for its correspondent, Mr. Kelly, who was captured with the Fenians.

THE RINDERPEST.

It is stated that the report that the Rinderpest had broken out in distillery stables in Brooklyn, is incorrect. The disease is pleuro-pneumonia, a chronic and infectious disease, but not the same as that ravaging Europe.

THE EXCISE LAW.

A suit to test the constitutionality of the excise law, was brought here before the Court of Common Pleas Chamber to-day, by George W. Holt against Jackson S. Schultz. The plaintiff claimed the right to sell spirituous liquors under the old license, and his counsel argued at length that the law was unconstitutional. Numerous similar suits are to be brought by liquor sellers, who continue to grow more and more excited on the subject, and are determined to test the question.

STILL ON A STRIKE.

The Caulkers' Association here still refuse to work more than eight hours, consequently the effect of the shipwrights' strike is the same as if the carpenters had not concluded to resume their labors.

A FRAUDULENT TRANSACTION.

L. Martin Montgomery and A. H. Canedo, said to be ex-officers of the rebel army, claiming to act as agents of Santa Anna, purchased the steamer Agnes for $100,000 in gold, to be paid by Santa Anna upon delivery of the vessel at St. Thomas. W. J. Taylor & Co., of Philadelphia, delivered the steamer according to the terms of the contract, but the purchase was repudiated by Santa Anna. The owners of the vessel returned to this country, and gave the purchasers one month to fulfill the terms of the contract. They failed to do so, and were sent to Ludlow Street Jail, in default of twenty thousand dollars bail.

CHOLERA.

Patrick Shea died last night of cholera, in Cherry street, and two more cases, not fatal, are unofficially reported. The sanitary commissioners are taking great pains to clean that filthy neighborhood. The quarantine report shows three new cases and no deaths since the last report. All is quiet at Seguin's Point.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Honduras Insurrection—The Government Defeated—Money for Major Gee—The Coming Election in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, June 11.—Gen. Alvarez leads the Honduras insurgents, and Gen. Caboniz the Government troops. The recent action lasted twenty-four hours. The Government troops were defeated and Caboniz captured.

A forced loan is feared at Truxillo.

An appeal to New Orleans for money to assist in the defense of Major Gee, commandant of Salisbury prison, is liberally responded to.

The planters are planting cotton and corn in the recently flooded district.

The New Orleans and Liverpool Steamship Company is in trouble. The steamer Florida has been seized.

Wine importers say the seizures by the Custom House are unjust and that they are the victims of a bad detective system at Bordeaux.

Plans for the Mechanical and Agricultural fair buildings are published. They are on the grandest scale. The association have two hundred thousand dollars to pay expenses.

New York mails of the 9th have arrived, and foreign advices by the Africa.

The Texans say the Union conservative ticket will be elected on the 25th, by a majority of five to one.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Fenian Excitement at Vancouver's Island—Missionary Murderers Condemned to Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—Victoria, Vancouver's Island, dispatches say that the Fenian news from Canada created much excitement there. Two men-of-war and two gunboats had received orders to cruise off the harbor.

Admiral Denman had arrived at Equimal on the frigate Suttley.

New Zealand advices state that four of the murderers of missionaries at Valknol have been condemned to death.

Sixteen of the murderers of the crew of the Kate have been condemned to death as principals and two as accessories.

A terrible gale and flood visited Auckland on the 1st of April, which sunk nine vessels in the harbor. The damage done amounted to twenty thousand pounds.

THE TURF.

"George Wilkes" Beats "Lady Thorne" in Three Straight Heats.

NEW YORK, June 4.—George Wilkes beat Lady Thorne, both to wagon, at Union Course, this afternoon, mile heats, best three in five for one thousand dollars, in three straight heats. Time—2:27, 2:25, and 2:25½. The time of the second heat is equal to any on record.

No Rinderpest in New York.

ALBANY, June 14.—In a dispatch forwarded Saturday night, it was stated that the rinderpest or pleuro pneumonia had made its appearance in New York, and that it had been so officially announced by the President and Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society. The statement was erroneous. The officers named announced the appearance of pleuro pneumonia, but not the rinderpest, diseases of cattle entirely different in their nature. The rinderpest has not appeared in the country, so far as the knowledge of the officers named extend, and it is confidently expected we shall escape the scourge.

Directors Elected.

MILWAUKEE, June 14.—The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad, to-day. Alexander Mitchell, H. C. Steinson, Russell Sage, F. H. James, N. A. Cowdrey, Walter S. Gurnee, S. S. Merrill, H. Crocker, Joseph Rudd.

New Hampshire U. S. Senator.

CONCORD, N. H., June 14—10:45 P. M.—The Republican caucus has just nominated the Hon. James W. Patterson for United States Senator on the fourth ballot, by a vote of one hundred and twenty-four out of two hundred and five.

Fire at Chicago Stockyards.

CHICAGO, June 14.—A fire at the Union Stockyards, to-day, destroyed a tank house and other property valued at $35,000. Insured.

River at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 14.—River stationary with five feet six inches water in canal. Weather clear and warm.

CITY MATTERS.

Meeting of Allegheny Councils.

A regular monthly meeting of the Select and Common Councils of Allegheny city was held last evening.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Present: Messrs. Brown, Campbell, Cunningham, Falhauber, Hanna, Megraw, Myers, Miller, McNeil, McDonald, Reed, Riddle, Walter and President Benney.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Falhauber presented a petition from citizens residing on Chestnut, praying for the removal of a fire plug from in front of Mr. Pauline's house to the corner of Chestnut and South Canal streets. Read and referred to Committee on Water, with power to act.

Mr. McDonald, a petition for the removal of a public gas lamp now situate sixty feet east of Tremont street, on Western avenue, to the corner of Tremont street and said avenue. Read and referred to Committee on Gas, with power to act.

Also, a petition for the erection of a fire plug at the corner of Buena Vista street and Taylor avenue. Read and referred to Committee on Water, with power to act.

Mr. Hanna, a petition for the building of a sewer of two feet calibre, commencing at Martin street to the river, via Corry street. Read and referred to the Committee on Sewerage, with power to act.

Mr. McNeil, a petition for the erection of public gas lamps on Poplar street, in the Third ward. Referred to Committee on Gas, with power to act.

Mr. Megraw presented the report of the Committee on Wharves and Landings, together with an ordinance empowering the committee to contract for running out the streets to the grade established for high and low water line, and properly secure them against damage by water. The report was accepted and the ordinance read three times and finally passed.

Mr. McNeil presented the report of the Sanitary Committee, with an ordinance creating a Health Officer and a Sanitary Police, to consist of one person from each ward.

Mr. Megraw thought that it would be inexpedient to increase the police force at present. The Health Officer could receive all the assistance he required from the regular city police.

Mr. Hanna favored the appointment of a Health Officer, and moved that the ordinance be amended so as to dispense with the proposed Sanitary Police. The amendment was accepted, and the ordinance, as amended, read three times and finally passed.

Mr. Hanna, from the Committee on Markets, presented the report of the committee, together with the following abstracts of the reports of the Weighmasters and Clerk of the Markets, for the months of April and May.

RECEIPTS FOR APRIL.

John S. Edgar, Diamond Scales	$ 238 19
W. F. Anderson, Second Ward Scales	305 23
Duncan Dallas, Clerk of Markets	2,466 90
	$3,010 32

RECEIPTS FOR MAY.

John S. Edgar, Diamond Scales	$ 298 37
W. F. Anderson, Second Ward Scales	250 93
Duncan Dallas, Clerk of Markets	807 95
	$1,357 28

The report was accepted and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Reed presented the report of the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose. The Committee recommended the appointment of a committee to inquire into the probable cost of the erection of a Fire Alarm Telegraph, and report to Councils; and also recommending the reorganization of a Hose Company in the Second ward, to be supplied with hose by the city, and the members to receive the same remuneration as that paid to the "Grant" and "Hope." The report was accepted and the resolutions adopted. The President appointed Messrs. Reed, Riddle and Walter on the part of C. C. to inquire into the probable cost of the erection of a Fire Alarm Telegraph.

Mr. John Myers, of the Third ward, presented his resignation as a member of the Common Council, which was read and accepted.

Mr. Riddle presented an ordinance empowering the Superintendent of the Water Works to draw orders on the Controller for the payment of persons performing fractional parts of a month's labor at the works.

Read and laid over under the rules.

Mr. Miller offered a resolution instructing the Mayor to issue his proclamation for an election to be held in the Third ward, to elect one person a member of the Common Council, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. John Myers.

Read three times and adopted.

Mr. Falhauber offered a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to ascertain if any means can be used to prevent the depositing of filth in Butchers' Run. Read three times and adopted.

On motion adjourned.

SELECT COUNCIL.—Present, Messrs. Drum, Hall, Huckenstein, Irwin, Myler, Patterson, J. B. Smith, C. C. Smith, Wm. Smith, Thomas and President McBrier.

Mr. Irwin presented a petition from Wm. Klages, for the purchase of a lot adjoining the Second ward Engine House. Referred to Committee on Engines.

Mr. Dunn submitted a petition from a number of heavy business firms engaged in manufacturing cotton and woolen goods, asking for a reduction of water taxes, which, since the introduction of water metres has increased three or four fold, and from three to four hundred per cent. higher than the rates charged in Pittsburgh and other large cities. The petition was read and referred to the Committee on Water.

A communication from a number of physicians was read, asking for a room in the City Building, to be used as a Public Dispensary, in view of the fact that the cholera is expected to visit the city during the summer. The druggists have promised to furnish a full supply of medicines for the use of the city. Referred to the Committee on City Property, with power to act. C. C. non-concurred.

A petition for water pipe on Western Avenue was read and referred to Water Committee.

A petition to grade and pave Lecky alley was referred to the Street Committee. A petition to grade and pave West Alley, was referred to the same committee. A remonstrance against the paving of Chartiers street was also referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. J. B. Smith presented the report of the Committee on Streets, with an ordinance for the construction of a sewer on the south side of North Common, and connecting with the sewer on the West Common. Also, a resolution authorizing the Controller to advertise for the construction of a wooden sewer of three hundred feet in length, to be placed under Fremont street. Also, a resolution authorizing Mr. Logan to sink a well on Fayette street, for the purpose of draining his cellar. The report was accepted, and the ordinance and resolutions adopted.

Mr. Hall, from the Finance Committee, presented the report of the committee, together with a resolution designating the Bank of Pittsburgh as the fiscal agent of the City of Allegheny, for the purpose of paying the coupons on the city bonds.

The resolution was amended by striking out "Bank of Pittsburgh," and inserting "Allegheny Trust Company." The resolution, as amended, was adopted. C. C. non-concurred, and appointed a committee of conference. The committee reported in favor of designating the Bank of Pittsburgh as the fiscal agent of the city. The report of the committee was adopted.

Mr. Hall presented the report of the City Controller, with resolutions authorizing certificates for warrants for the payment of sundry bills. The report was accepted, and the resolutions adopted.

A communication was also presented from the Controller, calling the attention of Councils to the fact that their action authorizing the payment of the bills for repairs to the General Grant Engine House, was contrary to the provisions of the city ordinances, and submitting a resolution to legalize the action. The communication was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Dunn offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The steamer General Grant has been out of service on nearly every occasion when her services were needed, and the company having her in charge have been so tardy in getting to fires, particularly on the 10th inst., when the City Water Works were in imminent danger from fire; and

WHEREAS, It is thought that an efficient company cannot be secured while the said engine is kept in its present location; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Fire Engines be instructed to place the General Grant steamer in charge of the Columbia Hose Company, and that they consider and report to Councils the propriety of selling the Grant Engine House, and erect another on or near the East Common, in the Third ward.

Read and referred to the Committee on Engines. C. C. concurred.

Mr. Irwin submitted a statement to the effect that the City Regulator found it impossible to discharge all the duties devolving upon him, owing to the large amount of sewerage to be constructed, and offered a resolution providing for the appointment of an Assistant Regulator, to be continued in service until the sewers have been finished. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Dunn presented a resolution, providing that all surplus dirt from the public squares be placed upon the common ground. Referred to Street Committee. C. C. concurred.

Mr. Thomas presented a resolution authorizing the Street Committee to employ an Assistant Street Commissioner for the next six months, at a salary of $— per month, whose duty it shall be to enforce the sanitary laws, and that the Mayor be instructed to detail two policemen to assist him in the discharge of his duties. Read three times and passed.

On motion, adjourned.

LITTLE BOY DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock Willie Hunter, son of Mr. George Hunter, of Darragh street, First ward, Allegheny, while playing on some rafts at the Outlet Lock, fell into the river and was drowned. A young man named John Knittel, who happened to be in the vicinity, succeeded in recovering the body about fifteen minutes after the accident occurred, but all efforts toward resuscitation proved fruitless. An inquest was held by Coroner Clawson, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts rendered.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH VOLUNTEERS.—There will be an adjourned meeting of the surviving members of the Seventy-Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, in Firemen's Hall, in the Diamond, on Tuesday evening next, to make arrangements to attend the flag presentation in Philadelphia. Every member should make it his duty to attend the meeting.

MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—The first of a series of three games for the championship for Western Pennsylvania, was played on Wednesday afternoon, between the Allegheny and Enterprise Base Ball Clubs. The game was closely contested, and resulted in the success of the Enterprise. The day for the second game of the series has not yet been agreed upon.

COWS KILLED.—A cow belonging to Justice Piper, of Peebles township, was run over at Hazelwood station, on the Connellsville railroad on Wednesday, and killed. Another cow was also killed on the same road near Braddock's Fields, on the same day.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.

A Woman Jumps Into the Allegheny River while Deranged.

Yesterday morning intense excitement prevailed in the Fifth Ward, occasioned by a rumor that a woman had been thrown into the Allegheny river, near the foot of Factory street, and drowned. The rumor was to the effect that a man named Edward McDonald had enticed Mrs. Ann Callahan to the river, and that they sat down on a cinder bank fronting Shoenberger's rolling mill, that he had pushed her into the river, and she was drowned. A few moments after they had been seen to sit down on the bank, some of the hands employed in the rolling mill heard screams, and rushing out, found the deceased in the water, and McDonald standing on the bank of the river. They went to her assistance immediately, and succeeded in bringing her to shore. It was found impossible to resuscitate her, although she had been in the water but a few moments. Her body was taken to the residence of her husband, Daniel Callahan, a teamster, residing in Garrison alley, between Liberty and Penn streets. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age. Great excitement prevailed in consequence of the rumor, and a citizen secured the services of officer Hoffman, of the emergency police, who took McDonald into custody and conveyed him to the Mayor's office. He was released, however, during the afternoon.

Coroner Clawson was summoned, who empanneled a jury, and proceeded to hold an inquest on the body, but owing to the absence of witnesses, adjourned until evening, when the jury re-assembled at Alderman Taylor's office, in the Fifth ward, and the following testimony elicited:

Edward McDonald testified that at the request of Mr. Callahan, husband of the deceased, he volunteered to accompany the deceased to the residence of some of her relatives, residing in Allegheny City, Mr. Callahan stating to him that she was not right in her mind. They got on a passenger car on Penn street, about eight o'clock, and got off at Factory street. They went down to the bank of the Allegheny river for the purpose of crossing over to Allegheny on the ferry boat, below the Mechanic street bridge. The boat had left shortly before they arrived, and she said she wanted to take a walk along the bank. He accompanied her, and they sat down on a cinder bank, fronting Shoenberger's mill. While he was in the act of lighting a cigar, she threw off her bonnet and shawl, and in a moment she leaped over the bank into the river—the bank at this point being almost perpendicular, and the water some ten or twelve feet deep. He jumped into the water to rescue her, but being unable to swim, could not save her, and with great difficulty saved his own life. He then screamed, when assistance from the rolling mill arrived, and the body of the deceased was taken out of the water.

Henry Fuller, who was standing on the propeller "Sparton," near the landing, at the time of the drowning, corroborated McDonald in reference to the drowning.

Daniel Callahan, husband of the deceased, testified that she had been laboring under mental derangement for some time past. She had been on a visit to a relative in Allegheny for a week past, and returned on Wednesday evening. She was continually saying that some person was going to shoot her, and wanted to get out of her husband's house.

Mary Callahan, daughter of the deceased, testified that yesterday morning her mother had said to her that she was afraid some person was going to shoot her, and that she would rather drown herself than be shot.

No other witnesses were called, and the jury after brief deliberation returned the following verdict, which fully exonerates McDonald: "That the deceased, Mrs. Ann Callahan, came to her death by drowning in the Allegheny river, on the 14th day of June, 1866, said drowning being her own wilful act while laboring under mental derangement."

The Musical Contest at the Female College.

A large and fashionable audience was assembled last evening in the chapel of the Female College to listen to the performances of the pupils of the music class who were to compete for the Mellor prize. Eighteen young ladies entered the field for competition, each one playing a choice *morceau* to the entire satisfaction of the audience present. The judges were unanimous in awarding the prize to Miss Lide Duffy, for her performance of a fantasie on Belisario, by Ascher, at the same time recommending Miss Annie Crawford, Miss Miller, Miss Swisshelm and Miss Dunlap as being entitled to the greatest praise for their ability and talent. Dr. Woods, President of the University, presented the prize with a few beautiful and appropriate remarks. Mrs. Sheib delighted the audience with two fine vocal selections, sung in her usual artistic style. We cannot conclude without remarking that the performances throughout were a complete success, showing a great deal of study and perseverence on the part of the young ladies, and reflecting the highest honor on their eminent instructor, Prof. Henry Rohbock, the Principal of the Music Department of the College.

The Body of the Boy Found Drowned.

An inquest was held on the body of the boy found drowned in the Ohio River, on Wednesday, and which is supposed to be that of young Leech, whose father resides in this city, when a verdict of found drowned was rendered. The boy was apparently about thirteen years of age, had dark hair, cut short, and was naked. The body was left in charge of James McBride, Constable, who will have the deceased buried on the bank of the river, on Mr. Wells' farm, near Wellsville, O., where the parents or friends of the deceased boy can, without difficulty, recover the body if desired.

SABBATH SCHOOL PIC-NIC.—The Soho Mission Sunday School held their annual pic-nic yesterday at Braddock's Field, in the beautiful grove owned by Rev. Lanck, of the M. E. Church. Through the courtesy of the agents of the Connellsville Railroad Company, the School was provided with special cars at a small expense. The school is held in the large public school house between Soho and Oakland, and is under the superintendence of John A. Mansfield, an able and energetic teacher. The school at present forms probably the nucleus of a church at no distant day.

DEPARTURE OF PITTSBURGHERS FOR EUROPE.—Last evening Mr. Joseph Abel, druggist, corner of Fifth and Grant streets, and Messrs. Charles Meyran and George Reineman, jewelers, of Fifth street, left this city for Europe, where they intend spending the summer months. The Frohsinn Society, of which Mr. Abel is a prominent member, presented him with an complimentary address, and accompanied him to the railroad depot, where they sang several songs. The excursionists have the best wishes of their many friends in this city, who desire for them a pleasant voyage and speedy return.

BASE BALL IN CANONSBURG.—Another club has recently been organized in Canonsburg, with the election of the following officers: President—Lieut Frank Coleman; Vice President—Wm. Campbell; Secretary and Treasurer—W. B. Stewart; Directors—Henry B. Sheipp, W. S. Callohan, Jr., and Adam Harbison, Jr. The name of the club is the "Mechanic's Base Ball Club of Canonsburg." This is the fifth club already organized in that town.

SCOTT BASE BALL CLUB.—A new club called the "Scott Base Ball Club," has been organized in Lawrenceville, in honor of the late Lieutenant General Winfield Scott. The following are the officers: President, J. Ellis McClure; Vice President, Allen Parks; Secretary, Walter Bartlett; Treasurer, John E. Moore; Directors, J. A. Umberger, G. W. Moore, and Albert Barns.

BEING REPAIRED.—Workmen have been engaged for the past few days in repairing the brick pavement around the First ward, Allegheny, public square.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—William Maxwell made information yesterday charging Catharine Ray with false pretense. He alleges that she obtained from him ten dollars and seventy-eight cents, by representing that she had money in the bank, which proved to be false. A warrant was placed in the hands of an officer for her arrest. Wilhemina Fleming made oath charging Agnes McMunn with surety of the peace, alleging that she threatened to do the prosecutrix violence. The parties reside in the Fifth ward. Agnes entered bail for her appearance at Court to answer.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—Thos. Haley complained before this magistrate yesterday, charging John Porter with assault and battery. Haley alleges that Porter attacked him, struck him repeatedly in the face, cut his lip, and otherwise abused him. A warrant for his arrest was issued. Bridget Sweeney charged Jas. Mooney and F. Smith with surety of the peace. The defendants are ex-emergency police, and are charged with having threatened to knock her down with a handy billy. They entered bail for a hearing.

ANNUAL SERMON.—Rev. Herrick Johnson, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, will preach the Annual Sermon to the pupils and friends of the Pittsburgh Female College, on Sabbath afternoon, at three o'clock, in Christ M. E. Church. 2t

A CURIOUS SCIENTIFIC FACT.—Had the people in Paris been able to hear Queen Victoria deliver her speech upon the opening of Parliament, they could not have received it as soon as they did by telegraph. Sound moves at the velocity of three hundred and ninety-three yards a second, consequently it would have taken twenty-one minutes to go from London to Paris—in other words, if the Queen had said "My Lords," at London at two o'clock, at two hours and twenty-one minutes the acute-eared Parisians would have heard these two words. The whole royal speech was sent to Paris by the electric telegraph in ten minutes; consequently electricity outstripped speech eleven minutes.

DIED:

ISRAELL—On Thursday morning, the 14th, CHAS. H. ISRAELL.

Notice of the funeral will appear in the papers of Saturday morning.

BISSELL—On Wednesday afternoon, June 13th at a quarter past five, after a lingering illness, MARY A., wife of the late John Bissell, Jr.

Funeral on FRIDAY 15th inst., at 3 o'clock from her late residence, Washington street, Allegheny city. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ SEVENTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS Will assemble—pursuant to adjournment—at FIREMEN'S HALL, in the Diamond Market House, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

T. E. ROSE,
President.

je15 4t

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. HENDERSON.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

The management has the pleasure in announcing that he has effected an engagement for SIX NIGHTS ONLY, with the young, beautiful and talented comedienne,

NOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES,

Who will appear, for the first time in this city, on

Monday Evening, June 18th, 1866,

And every evening during the week, in a succession of Comedies, Dramas, Musical Farces, &c., in all of which Miss De Marguerittes will sing some of her exquisite songs, either in English, French, German or Italian.

Friday, only benefit of Miss De Marguerittes.

je15-2t

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.
FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.
FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.
FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

ACCOMPLISHED!

Not only the prompt concurrence by the House in the Senate Reconstruction scheme, but the vote thereon, viewed in connection with what has preceded it, the acknowledged relations and previous course of certain members, is both gratifying and significant. Mr. STEVENS did what was expected of him. After his scheme had failed, and his ideas were repudiated, he could not be expected to do less than protest and declare his unbelief in the wisdom of the substititute. This course was creditable to his sense of faithfulness to his own convictions. The vote he gave for the scheme he did not approve, was equally creditable to him as an observer of the strict rule of obedience to the will of the majority, which he had so many times rigorously and triumphantly held over the heads of others. The situation was a changed one, and Mr. STEVENS evidently felt it; as doubtless do his admirers and special followers everywhere. Like him, they no doubt will yield gracefully, patriotically, to the change that transfers him and them from the position of leaders in an extreme policy to followers in a conservative one.

But this is not the only significant feature of the House vote. We find all the conservative Union members voting for the substitute, and among them the Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH, of Kentucky. This gentleman is an officer and an active manager of the "National Union Club," an organization in Washington for the support of the President, contra distinguished from the club for the same object, whereof MONTGOMERY BLAIR is the presiding spirit, in the Democratic interest. The inference to be drawn from Mr. SMITH's vote, to say nothing of Mr. RAYMOND, Mr. HALE, and others, is, either that the disposition of the President is in accord with the modified action of Congress, or, he being opposed to it, Mr. SMITH and the other members named do not feel disposed to break from their party and follow him. Our own belief is, that Mr. SMITH and the conservative Union members acting with him, are now, as they heretofore have been, in harmony with the President, and that the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government are now substantially in harmony on the question of restoration.

The parallel between the military experience of the country during the rebellion, and the civil experience touching questions growing out of it, has been often referred to as both striking and instructive. It was only through repeated trials, many of which were failures, through persistence, and, finally through change of leaders and the adoption of a new policy, that success was achieved and the rebellion put down. The parallel has held perfect in the management of civil affairs during the past year, including the Democratic party in active sympathy with the rebellious spirit, wherever it manifested itself, in opposition to the Union men of the land, now harmonized in support of measures for the restoration of the brotherhood of the States and prosperity to all alike.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

The European immigration thus far this year, is largely in excess of any previous year, and the advices which reach us are that the movement towards our shores promises not only to keep up, but increase even. The facts are well calculated to arrest the attention of thoughtful persons, for the influence that will be exerted on the future of our country.

From the earliest settlement of this country, the increase of population has been regarded as closely connected with the advancement of material prosperity. The history of the past fully sustains this opinion, and hence immigration has been encouraged by legislative measures. Facilities have been offered for the holding of property by people of foreign birth taking up their abode in this country, and political privileges have been freely awarded to them on extremely easy conditions. It is not to be understood that these inducements have been held out to foreigners merely or chiefly for their good. It is not benevolence but political wisdom that regulates such matters, the interests of the country, more than that of individuals, giving tone and form to measures of State policy. The naturalization laws come fairly and fully under this idea, and their character is to be judged of not so much by the opinions of them entertained by the persons who come under their operation, as by their influence on the condition of the country.

According to both methods of judging, however, the laws have answered a wise and good purpose. The accessions to our population from abroad have been numerically large, and, in their character, such as have greatly expedited and advanced the material prosperity of the country. The influx of population from Europe has been great beyond anything ever known in the migrations of mankind. The wilds of Northern Europe never poured forth such a current upon the sunny fields of the South, as has flowed into the United States from all the trans-Atlantic countries. Cities, towns, and rural districts contain a large admixture of foreign people, domiciliated among the native population, and partaking with them of the privileges and benefits of our free and constitutional government, as well as of the common rights of person and property.

The naturalization laws, as we have intimated, have an aspect and office not only toward the incoming resident, but also toward the country. They are not designed merely for opening a door of entrance to citizenship, but they have also an office of inspection to perform on those who come, and a requirement to present to them. The substance and center of that requirement is, that they disallow and disown all allegiance to foreign governments, and pledge their fealty to that of the United States alone. A cautionary provision accompanies the naturalization laws, in the specification of a time of probation to elapse before the citizenship can be consummated. Changes have been made, and others have been agitated, in reference to the conditions of naturalization. Such changes it is the rightful prerogative of the Government to make, and it is easy to conceive how they may become necessary, by any great change in the immigration, to which they are adapted. Should immigration be greatly diminished and require a stimulus for the increase, the need can be supplied. Should it, on the other hand, become excessive, or be in any other way injurious to the interests of the country, it may be subjected to just restraint. It was no evidence of the excellence of the laws of the Medes and Persians, that they were unalterable. The wisdom and justice of laws consist in their adaptation to proper ends. And in an inchoate and changeful condition of society like ours, laws sometimes require modification and amendments, to keep them from being unjust and of dangerous tendency.

We do not make these observations, with any specific change in the naturalization laws in view, but merely to maintain the right of the people to make any changes that may become necessary in order to secure the two-fold results contemplated in them, viz: the benefit of the country, and the admission to citizenship, and the former in precedence of consideration to the latter. The nature of the act provided for in the law supposes the transfer of all allegiance to the United States, and admits of no reservation in behalf of any other State or Government. If the existing laws do not secure this essential end, they require modification and change, to adapt them to the purpose. Political affairs can be handled safely by those alone whose allegiance to the Government is entire and honest. The immense immigration into the country makes this a matter of infinitely more importance than it would be under smaller accessions. Allegiance diluted by the intermixture of a dozen unassimilated nationalities is incompetent to conduct our affairs with wisdom or safety. And against the dangers thence arising where the conditions exist, a modification of the naturalization laws is a legitimate protection. Dangers of this sort are easiest obviated in their earliest stages, and tendencies in that direction are most readily and effectually controlled before they have gained ascendency by time and power.

RODGERS AND DENMAN.

There is a difference, which is not very slight, between the statements made by Commodore RODGERS of the American and Admiral DENMAN of the British squadron concerning what took place at Valparaiso. It will be remembered that RODGERS, in his dispatch, gave a particularized account of his endeavors to bring DENMAN into an engagement to prevent the bombardment, forcibly, if need be, but the Englishman declined. To this the English Admiral makes a flat-footed denial, and accuses Commodore RODGERS and Minister KILPATRICK of downright misrepresentation. The concluding portion of the Englishman's letter is as follows:

"I never gave any 'positive assurance that I would interfere by force, if necessary, to prevent a bombardment,' and, this assertion being untrue, it follows that the statement that I caused a 'loss of much valuable time, which might have been profitably employed in securing safety to life and property,' is entirely contrary to facts. I made no 'plea of want of sufficient force to oppose the Spaniards,' and the 'co-operation of the United States squadron' was not pressed upon me by its Commodore. The circumstances which took place on this subject are reported in my letter of the 29th March, and referred to the case of the bombardment of the town without notice, in case a torpedo was exploded against the Spanish squadron. When the intention of bombarding the town by express orders direct from Spain was known, the United States Commodore devoted himself to the attempt to prevent it by endeavoring to propose terms between the belligerents, which of itself shows that he had no intention of otherwise interfering; and he was, like myself, ordered to observe a strict neutrality. The statement that the United States Minister and Commodore used 'their utmost endeavors to prevent, by co operation with the British forces, the bombardment of the city,' has no foundation whatever. The subject was never mentioned to me by Gen. Kilpatrick at all, and by Commodore Rodgers only with reference to the contingency explained in my letter of 29th March, relative to a bombardment without notice in case a torpedo was exploded against the Spanish squadron."

THE INEVITABLE END.

The strike of the ship caulkers and carpenters of New York, which has been in duration for several months, has terminated by their resolving to go to work on the best terms they can obtain. The "eight hour" idea was at the bottom of the strike. Vast sums of money have been spent by the strikers by maintaining the idlers, to which should be added what they would have earned. The total cost of the folly must be very great. The inevitable end was finally reached, and the cost can be figured up when those who pay have time to do it.

ONCE started in the right direction and in the right spirit, everything goes smoothly. This is as true of politics and matters of government as anything else. We have an illustration of it in the experience of Congress on the question of restoration, and particularly in the votes in the Senate and House on the modified plan, after extreme ones had failed. What will follow will be the natural results of this modified action, and we quote from the Washington *Chronicle*, (we are glad to see it falling into line,) as to what they will be. That paper says:

"After its (the Senate's plan) passage (it seems to be generally conceded that the President's sanction to the measure is not requisite) steps will be at once taken to admit Tennessee. Mr. Stevens is said to have expressed himself to the effect that Tennessee should be admitted before the adjournment of the present Congress, which will certainly be not later than the first of August. If a proper bill can be reported to admit Tennessee and Arkansas it would pass overwhelmingly."

"The work goes bravely on," though late begun.

WITH the original report of the Committee of Fifteen, were two supplementary bills, declaring the powers of Congress under the Constitution. They have not been acted upon, and it is doubtful whether they will be, as the purpose will be served equally as well by throwing them into concurrent resolutions, which will not require the signature of the President. Although the President agrees to the general objects of the bills, it is understood that they contain provisions to which he cannot give his assent, and which he would regret to withhold. It is understood that he has suggested the proposed change, and it is not improbable that it may be made. Mr. RAYMOND, in his letter published in the COMMERCIAL yesterday, goes over the ground fully.

THE New York *Freeman's Journal*, Roman Catholic, is particularly severe on Fenianism, particularly the leaders. It calls attention to the feature of the business which shows that the leaders have not funds to buy their followers a loaf of bread now, although they pretended to be strong enough to make successful war against Canada.

Fenian Zeal without Wisdom.

The *Tribune* of Wednesday groups the following cases: Last evening, Mr. John Corcoran, residing at No. 343 First street, E. D., received unofficial intelligence that his son Eugene, aged 18 years, was shot to death on the Canadian frontier on Saturday night. An active member of the Grattan Circle, who possessed a homestead a fortnight ago, sold it out and invested the proceeds in the Fenian cause. He is now penniless, and dependent on his labor for his daily bread. Another Fenian, of large sympathies, residing in the Fourteenth Ward, invested $10,000 in the movement, which was his all, and the savings of 25 years' industry. Yesterday he had left of this amount a $100 Fenian bond. An aged widow sent her only son off with the Williamsburgh contingent, and sold the cottage in which she lived, giving the proceeds to the cause. Col. Malony and Hugh Shelley have each given $3,000, and sacrificed their health in the cause, and still refuse to believe it dead. They look to Mexico as the promised land. The failure of the Canadian expedition has had so fearful an effect upon a well-known medical gentleman that his reason is despaired of.

Return of 5-20 Bonds.

Wm. W. Murphy, Consul General at Frankfort-on-Main, now in this country, writes as follows: "I am satisfied from letters from my Vice Consul, received by every steamer, that not more than ten or fifteen millions will be sent over. You will bear in mind that most of the bonds are brought to our office, counted and sealed up, certified to, and mailed by us for the bankers, and we therefore know pretty nearly all which are forwarded. We have had as high as $400,000 a day (steamer day.) Many of these were sent under the impression that at the New York gold quotations then known in Frankfort bonds were six per cent. higher in New York than at Frankfort, and hence many are sent there for the supposed profit. Since the rise of gold to 140 and 146, few of these will be sold, but in all probability they will be returned to Germany. In case of a general European war, I think, from information I get, that the investments in our stocks will be greater than ever, as in case of such a war, many wise people anticipate a revolution and a break up of some of the German States, and they will not risk much money in those countries.

Track of the Cholera.

A London letter remarks that war is not the only terror which disturbs Europe. The cholera, which has lingered all winter at various and distant points on the Continent, and has even raged in Luxembourg and Holland, threatens to spread everywhere with the first heats of summer. The gathering of large armies must favor the development and the spread of the pestilence. We hear that the Mecca caravans are again attacked. No Conference can stop the cholera. The one which has been sitting at Constantinople did not prevent its being carried from Rotterdam to Halifax and New York. It is true that so far the disease has not spread with the rapidity and virulence it has formerly manifested, but there is certainly reason to apprehend that, with great armies, camps, fortified towns and fields of carnage, the horrors of pestilence will be added to those of war.

A NEW REPEATING GUN.—Mr. Sale, the blind inventor of the method of making powder incombustible, has now invented a gun said to be more simple and rapid than any previous breech-loader. Instead of revolvers he uses slides, each to hold a certain number of cartridges—say ten each; ten slides will hold a hundred, and these may be fired in a minute. With a boy to fill the slides a man could fire 6,000 shots an hour, and by taking good aim put that number of the enemy *hors du combat*. Ten men, with as many smart boys, would thus be equal to an army of 50,000, and a hundred might kill off the whole French army, if they would only stand still at a proper distance, and not fire back or otherwise impolitely interrupt the proceedings. Mr. Sale proposes to adapt his slides to artillery, and by firing a series of shots with great rapidity, he hopes to batter the strongest monitor into small bits with bolts of very moderate dimensions. This description reminds one of the "coffee mill" artillery, which McClellan tried. In theory the gun was wonderfully destructive, but in practice a failure—precisely why, however, we do not remember to have seen explained.

NEBRASKA ELECTION.—An election for a State Constitution, State officers, Legislature and member of Congress, took place in Nebraska on the 2nd inst.

The Omaha *Republican* thinks the proposition is carried by a small majority. The returns as far as heard from indicate the election of the Union State ticket. The Legislature will undoubtedly be close in both branches.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Forrest, on his first appearance in San Francisco, played Richelieu, and was warmly greeted. He was repeatedly called before the curtain, and at the close of the play made a brief but hearty speech, thanking the audience for their welcome—"one," he said, "of which Roscius himself might have been proud." The *Flag* states, as before noticed by telegraph, that "the premium on the first choice of seats for the opening night was sold for $500. Great excitement was manifested by the crowd at the sale of tickets, and perfect order reigned until the bidding reached the highest point, and each bid was received with cheers. The second choice came down to $45, and the third to $25; the others ranged from $10 down to $2 50.

—The Paris correspondent of a Boston paper tells this story: "I heard the other day of a *mot* of Miss Cushman. Some one said to her while recently in Paris, 'Miss Cushman, were you born in Boston?' 'If I had not been I would hang myself with my garter.'"

—It is understood that Henry Stanberry was appointed Associate Judge of the United States Supreme Court at the instance of James T. Brady, and other legal gentlemen of like politics, who urged that it was due to the war Democrats that one of their number should be raised to the Supreme Bench. She Senate has not yet taken any action on the nomination.

—Advices received here indicate that Senator Wright, of New Jersey, is recovering from his attack of paralysis. His friends expect him to resume his seat before the end of the session.

—In Cincinnati, up to Sunday, they seemed likely to have two opera houses or none. The advocates of the scheme of S. N. Pike or T. P. Handy each backed their own favorites, and the fear was that the wrangle would overturn both crafts. In Monday's papers, however, Mr. Pike withdrew his proposition, and Mr. Handy has the field. A call appears from the artists to the public to aid the latter in the establishment of a gallery and studio building in connection with the Handy opera house.

—The Richmond *Examiner* says the rebellion broke down and the scattering among the dry bones took place. Rebel members of Congress had funny adventures to get out of the way. Mr. Hubert, of Texas, fell into the hands of a squad of Federal soldiers, who had heard him declare he was a member of Congress at a livery stable. They were afterwards laughed out of it by some friends of Hubert, who declared he was bogus, and only attempting to pass himself off for a man of consequence. The soldiers thinking they were sold, let him go, and he lost no time in going. Several of the members passed themselves as paroled soldiers, and were transported as such without detection, on Government steamers to points near their homes. Of these were Mr. Perkins and Mr. Wigfall. The latter, in a disguise that precluded all suspicion, entered freely into conversation with the soldiers of the guard; and in the course of the conversation asked what they would do with old Wigfall if they were to catch him. "Oh, we would hang him, certain," was the reply. "And you would serve him right," replied Wigfall. "If I should be with you I have no doubt I should be *pulling at the end of the rope myself!*" The *double entendre* was not suspected, and its wit was therefore lost, but is worth producing now.

—An English visitor was struck on entering Mr. Powers' studio at Florence by the well-known bust of Andrew Jackson. "Who is this, pray? An American." "Yes; General Jackson." "Oh, indeed," turning with beatific delight to Mrs. John Bull. "My dear, this is that brave Stonewall Jackson of whom you have heard so much."

—Professor R. L. Dabney's "Life of Stonewall Jackson," revised in manuscript by General Lee, is republished in London.

—Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, has written a speedily forthcoming "History of the Episcopal Church."

—Mr. W. H. Russell—of all the people in the world—is writing a "History of the American War."

—The following were among the American visitors in Paris, June 1st: Benj. P. Bakewell, Pittsburgh; B. Gifford Bakewell, Pittsburgh; Alex. Johnston, Miss Johnston, Charles Pepper, Philadelphia; W. H. Rinehart, Mrs. Mageir, Rome; Mrs. J. Grigg, Mrs. M. E. G. Austin, Miss Huber, Miss Julius, Miss Ella Gratz, Howard Roberts, Henry Henderson and family, Mrs. Huntington, Philadelphia; T. S. Kinney and wife, New Jersey.

—Mr. Bayard Taylor has gone into the Rocky Mountains for a summer's trip. He will make a thorough examination of Colorado, Nevada, the mountain and mining countries.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Twenty-five or thirty thousand Indians are expected to be in attendance at the Indian Convention at Fort Laramie, this month.

An ice machine in Louisiana makes 3,000 pounds daily, yielding a gross income of $1,500, and the expenses are $35 per day.

The New York *Tribune* says that all Congress can do is to make up an issue for the next election. The *Tribune* has already made an issue with Congress over Jeff. Davis.

The proprietor of the farm opposite Petersburg, Va., upon which the celebrated Burnside mine was sprung, on the 30th of July, 1864, has erected a refreshment saloon near the spot, and permits visitors to view the craters only upon the payment of a certain sum per head.

The Detroit officers have astonished themselves by the capture of a female horse thief, one Catherine Guott, who very appropriately hails from Defiance, Ohio, and in a connubial squall ran away with her husband's team of horses, which she converted into cash at Monroe, Michigan. She is now in jail at Detroit.

Gen. Howard has received an inspector's report from South Carolina, which says there is great scarcity of provisions in the interior, and fully three months' supplies will be needed before the crops are harvested. Unless relief comes from government, many plantations will be abandoned.

The Washington dispatches to the Philadelphia *Ledger* says it is believed that the Foreign Committee will report in favor of suspension of the neutrality laws, for the purpose of aiding the cause of Irish nationality and independence. So far as the administration is concerned, the proposition is entirely antagonistic with its views and wishes.

The Senate Finance Committee, it is said, have come to the conclusion that the contemplated tax on the issues of State banks shall be postponed one year.

The Internal Revenue receipts for the present fiscal year will be about three hundred and ten million dollars, from customs about one hundred and seventy millions, and from other sources over twenty millions, making the aggregate receipts for the fiscal year at least five hundred millions.

National Politics—Views of the Baptist Denomination.

At the annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Association of Regular Baptist Churches, held last week at the town of Elizabeth, the following resolutions were adopted, as expressive of the views, held by that denomination in relation to the National questions occupying the public mind:

Resolved, That we hail with devout thanksgiving to God the preservation of the Federal Union amid four years of cruel and bloody war waged to destroy it; and that we fervently acknowledge His goodness to us as a nation in all our history, but especially during the last five years in stamping upon us so plainly the great principles of right.

Resolved, That we behold with joy and great hope the firm stand which so large a majority of the Congress of the United States has taken upon these principles, and we abjure them not to forget for a moment the truth declared by God Himself, that "righteousness exalteth a nation."

Resolved, That we recommend that prayer and vigilance do not cease until treason and traitors be rendered so odious as to sink into everlasting ignominy, and until equality before the law be secured to all American citizens without respect to color.

Resolved, That the Freedmen have strong claims upon the Government, and upon Christian benevolence, and especially upon our own denomination with which so large a majority of them are connected—and we recommend the Churches in aiding them to pass their contributions through our Denominational Societies.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington; and also for publication in the Pittsburgh papers.

THE PRUSSIAN MUSKET.—A foreign letter, speaking of matters connected with the impending war, says; "These Prussian guns are well known in America; that is, as well known as anything can be which is kept so profound a secret. The explosive material which is used in manufacturing the cartridge is a compound of ingredients known only to one man, the inventor; and so determined is the government that the secret shall not escape, that that man is guarded night and day by a squad of twelve soldiers, every letter which he writes is inspected, and he is not allowed to communicate orally with any person except in the presence of his guard. The same man has applied his invention to a different purpose than that of a cartridge, inflammable at the touch of a needle. He makes a kind of shell, not much larger than a bullet, which explodes after it enters the body of a man, tearing the limb to pieces with resistless force. These two secrets are supposed to make the Prussian army invincible.

THE PRESIDENT WILL NOT INTERFERE.—The Washington *Republican* says it has "the best of reasons for asserting that the President does not intend to interfere, either directly or indirectly, in the case of Jeff Davis, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts being made by his counsel in his behalf for executive interposition. The President considers the case entirely a judicial question, and will in no event interfere with the course of justice in the case of Davis.

THE FRUIT GROWERS' MEETING.

Additional Reports on the Small Fruit Crops—The Cultivation and Transportation of the Strawberry—The Curculio and its Remedy—An Interesting Case of the Odor System—Under Drainage and its Usefulness—The Fire Blight on Pears—The "Stinger," "Hovey" and "George's Superior" Seedling Strawberries—On American Champaigne Wine—Final Adjournment, &c., &c.

The Fruit-Growers' meeting re-assembled yesterday morning at nine o'clock, in the Select Council Chamber, City Hall. Mr. D. W. Gross, of Harrisburg, in the chair. In the absence of Mr. Thos. Harvey, the meeting elected Mr. William Hacker, of Philadelphia, Secretary *pro tem*.

The subject of the fire blight on pears was taken from the table, but in view of the absence of Mr. Thomas Harvey, a large grower of pears, it was re-tabled temporarily.

President Gross called attention to the necessity of electing delegates to attend the September meeting of the Pomological society, at St. Louis.

Mr. Harrison moved the matter be referred to the President, with power. Carried.

Messrs. Charles Harmar and D. W. Henstein, of Philadelphia, were elected members of the association.

The delegation from New Jersey, consisting of Messrs. John S. Collins, Wallace Lippencott and Thomas C. Andrews, were formally welcomed by President Gross.

Mr. John S. Collins, of New Jersey, reported upon the state of the crops in his section. Strawberries were very poor. There would not be more than from one-eighth to one-half of a crop realized. The peach crop was very poor indeed, and it was generally attributed to the cold weather, especially the snap on the eighth of last January, together with frosts and cold spring winds. Apples were pretty good—many in very fine bloom. The curculio had not injured the crops materially. The plums and peaches suffered somewhat from them, but pears more so. The "Agriculturist" variety of strawberry was a favorite one with his neighbors, and was spoken of highly by others. A vote at a recent show of fruit, "Downer's Prolific" stood first, "French's Seedling" second, and the "Agriculturist" third.

Mr. Chas. Harmar gave the pedigree of a variety now known as the "Stinger Seedling," which was last season introduced as the "Union." He believed it would prove a valuable acquisition to the new seedling strawberries introduced. He liked the "Hovey seedling" very much. He had raised berries of this variety which measured four and one-eighth and four and one-fourth inches. In planting strawberries he preferred taking the plant just as soon as it was strong enough to put in the ground. He planted in double rows, about fifteen inches apart, in order to give them a chance to interlace and spread over the bed. This was found to be a valuable method. After the frost disappeared in the spring he raked off the manure, which was generally a light staple material, and thus gave the berries a fair chance to throw out the leaves. He desired to congratulate the meeting upon the gathering together of experienced fruit growers, whose interchange of opinion was of great service to each other, and would tend to improve cultivation generally.

Mr. Harrison, at the last meeting of the Association, suggested that a list of pears be selected and two distinct varieties chosen as to flavor, or that would ripen at the same time, thus furnishing simultaneously the saccharine and the vinous. Mr. Harrison was called upon to present this list. He said the subject had been given a careful study but he could only fall back on the list he published about three years ago in the *Gardener's Monthly*, to which he referred the Association.

Mr. Harrison suggested that as we had now reached a crisis in the strawberry crop, it would be eminently proper to consider the proper remedies. In one locality he mentioned the failure amounted to a positive disaster. A few of the growers who had cultivated blackberries and raspberries, were able to support their families, but the others were totally destitute. This loss was occasioned by the severe winter, the late frost, and an unexampled drought. He would be glad to have the subject taken up and discussed.

Mr. Harmar thought more attention ought to be paid to covering the plants with straw. Without adequate protection of this kind it was folly to think of getting good crops, especially, after such a winter as we have had.

Mr. J. S. Collins thought mulching indispensible. In his section it was absolutely required. Those who mulched generally obtained fair crops, and those who failed in this duty were sure to lose by its neglect. The land in his part of New Jersey was rather thin and feeble. He knew of a case where common stable manure was used in mulching and a good crop gained by it, which showed that a stimulous of some kind is needed.

Mr. George Graham, of Cincinnati, said the method adopted in his section for growing the strawberry was on the extensive scale of field culture. It would be found very inconvenient and expensive to mulch whole fields, but the practice was not altogether adjured, for he knew that many amateurs and families had adopted it, generally using tan bark, or leaves from the forest that are impregnated with vegetable substances. It was always found good wherever tried, and was better than straw for the purpose. He advocated a system of tile drainage and deep cultivation as having great effect in preserving the plant. It gave to them better health in the dry season by preserving the moisture of the soil. It admitted air to the bottom of the roots, which in a pliable soil, often went down to the depth of fifteen inches. His friend, Mr. Knox, had said that he (Knox) could cultivate successfully with deep plowing. But for his own part, he greatly preferred the tile draining system, not only for strawberries, but for any kind of plant. The fruit growers of his State, he claimed, were the first to make an extensive and successful cultivation of the strawberry. They had exported great quantities to all parts of the country at the best prices. In transportation they used trays holding one bushel of berries each, which were bound together to the number of thirty or forty and took up very little room in the freight car. The berries were not handled in transportation but go direct to their destination where they are first exposed, and sold by the quart. The Pittsburgh mode of packing in boxes was very admirable where it could be done without too much expense. The favorite market berry in Ohio, was the "Wilson's Albany." For transportation it was quite ahead of everything else. It took precedence over all others and was still growing in popular favor. The trays used for transporting the strawberry were sixteen by twenty-four inches and perfectly made. Large and small berries were separated invariably, and placed in different trays. In regard to the curculio he deemed it a very dangerous insect and knew it had puzzled many to find out a satisfactory remedy. Some proposed to cut down the infected trees, but he deemed this a bad plan. He believed it would be a better way for growers to make a concerted and systematic warfare against this insect at some particular season of the year, before the curculio has had time to hatch its young. This would tend to greatly decrease the number. As to the method of destruction to be adopted in this warfare it remained for each one to suit his own view. He knew of one successful experiment in odors. The party was anxious to raise the German prune, knowing that the soil of this country was calculated for it. Accordingly, he purchased his trees in Germany and set them out on his place. Last year he had occasion to purchase four barrels of coal gas tar for some local purpose, and for convenience he placed one barrel under the branches of a plum tree, not dreaming of the effect that was to follow. To his delight he discovered that this tree had no curculio, and he immediately began to experiment with the coal gas tar odor for the destruction of this insect. He mixed it with another substance, which he refuses to reveal, claiming it as an invention of his own, and after putting the decoction in to small vessels, he hung them upon the branches of his trees. He succeeded in driving off the curculio by this means and in saving all the fruit that these trees bore. He exhibited some of the fruit on the limb just as he had cut it off and it was full and splendid. This was an important discovery, revealing a very easy and cheap method of driving off curculio. The insect was known to be very remarkable for its instinct. It avoided danger at its first approach. Even the presence of persons disturbed it. It usually chose trees located where the curculio could drop to the ground. For instance, he said, he knew of a tree planted on the bank of a small stream. On the river side the branches hung over the water and were entirely free of curculio. On the opposite side of the tree the insect abounded.

Mr. Haines, of Philadelphia, mentioned a case in opposition to this.

Dr. Bland, of Indianapolis, was truly glad to hear Mr. Graham's statement. It was eminently sensible and corroborated the remark of a certain writer that the odor of sheep would draw off the curculio. He looked for gratifying results from the use of odors for this purpose. As to tile drainage, it was popular in his section. In transporting strawberries he protested against the use of trays, as in Ohio. He would pay ten cents more per quart for berries in the small boxes. "Wilson's Albany" was the favorite strawberry in Indiana.

Mr. Harrison referred to a patent strawberry quart box, manufactured by John Cheerman, of New Jersey. They were folded together like an envelope and sold for ten dollars per thousand, including the crate. Each crate held forty boxes. They were made oblong and very durable.

The subject of drainage by tile was then taken up, and a wide latitude allowed in the discussion.

Mr. Thomas, of New York, earnestly supported tile drainage. He had over twenty miles of it on his two farms, and he would not buy a piece of property that did not require it.

Mr. Harmar advocated drainage in wet grounds only. On a piece of ground near Philadelphia, not drained, full crops were realized. Four hundred and seventy five bushels of onions had been taken off of eleven-sixteenths of an acre; two hundred bushels of sugar beets off one-sixth of an acre, and eighty-four bushels of parsnips off one-tenth of an acre. He believed the soil compares favorably with the best in England.

Mr. Harrison urged tile drainage. The Lothians of Scotland yielded from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred bushels of carrots. The land is let at enormous rates for this purpose. In Lancashire eleven hundred bushels of potatoes had been raised on a single acre. An acre of well under-drained land in Newark, New Jersey, of only medium quality heavy clay, produced over one thousand bushels of white onions. Drainage was a permanent investment of money. It pays a far better interest than bond and mortgage. Once well done it need never be repeated. The very rare cases of obstructions of the drains are of no practical account.

The discussion was continued for some time by Messrs. Collins, Andrews, Gross, Harrison, Satterthwaite, Graham, Harmar, and Dr. Bland.

Mr. Thomas Harvey desired the appointment of a committee to report upon the fire blight on pears.

President Gross appointed Messrs. Thomas Harvey, John S. Haines, and Thomas Meehan.

Mr. Gehring, President of the Pittsburgh Fruit Preserving Association, was introduced. He extended an invitation to the Association to visit their fruit-house, which was accepted.

The subject of fruit houses was briefly discussed, after which the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

Among the specimens of fruit on exhibition during the meeting, was the "Stinger's Seedling" strawberry.

This strawberry was raised by Wm. H. Stinger, of Philadelphia, from seed of *Triumphe de Gand*, planted in 1861. It has stood the winter and summer well; is a strong, hardy runner, making it a valuable variety for culture. The leaf is of a healthy light green color, and the fruit of a brilliant scarlet. The flowers are perfect, and the plant an abundant bearer, producing fruit of an even size on a stiff stalk. It was exhibited at the June meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural society in 1865, by Chas. Harmar, of Philadelphia, It was then named "The Union," and was much admired for the firmness of the fruit, its size, flavor and color; but finding one of the same name it was changed to that of the originator. The specimens were picked last Tuesday, and had been considerably handled. A sample of the "Hovey's Seedling," picked at the same time, was very attractive. These berries took the first prize at the June meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

James George, near Lawrenceville, exhibited a new variety called "George's Superior," a seedling from "McAvoy's Superior" and the "British Queen." Mr. Hacker, of Philadelphia, exhibited a bottle of "Victoria Rhubarb Wine," made by Joseph H. Deacon, of Lumberton, N. J., and intended to be introduced into the fountain and charged with carbonic gas, for an American champaign. The flavor was sweet and satisfactory.

After the adjournment, the members visited the Fruit Preserving House, and expressed themselves highly gratified with it. They subsequently visited Rev. Jere. Knox's farm, where they were properly entertained.

A Bremen letter announces the departure from that German port of one hundred and sixty-six passengers, all of whom intend making Texas their home. Other vessels will shortly follow, and the *Bulletin* thinks that nothing but the folly of politicians can keep back a very heavy immigration.

FAYETTE SPRINGS.

Hotel Ready for the Reception of Guests—Cottages for Rent—Attractions at Pine Knob—Miraculous Escape.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
UNIONTOWN, PA., June 12, 1866.

It will no doubt be interesting to many of your readers in Pittsburgh to know that, although the main building at the "Fayette Springs" was lately destroyed by fire, yet the 'Fayette Springs Hotel," with other buildings in the vicinity, have been newly fitted up and furnished by Bunting & Wiggins, for the accommodation of their former Spring visitors, in the best style, with stabling for from forty to one hundred horses; besides, there are also a number of cottages for families, &c., with bath houses, bowling alleys, billiard tables, &c., at the Springs.

An excellent carriage road is also being finished from the National road at Monroe to that interesting spot, Pine Knob, within about an hour's ride from Uniontown and the Springs, to be continued from thence to the Summit, on the National road. Tents with tables, &c., are about being put up on Pine Knob by the proprietor, the Hon. Andrew Stewart, for the accommodation of visitors, pic-nic parties, &c., free of charge. The view from Pine Knob has been pronounced by gentlemen who have seen both, superior to that in Virginia, which President Jefferson says, in his "Notes in Virginia," is worth a voyage across the Atlantic Ocean to see.

I may mention in this connection that a veritable miracle occurred at this place two or three days ago. A horse belonging to the Hon. Andrew Stewart leaped or fell from the precipice at Pine Knob, about one hundred feet high, and nearly perpendicular, without being seriously injured. Incredible as the fact may appear, it is nevertheless strictly true. The violence of the fall, it is thought, was broken by the horse passing through the tops of trees. This is the only way of accounting for this wonderful occurrence.
A VISITOR.

Gold Gambling Redivivus.

A New York letter says: The indefatigable Gallagher, whose Evening Exchange and Gold Room was so incontinently snuffed out after the Jenkins and Ketchum affairs last summer, is up and at it again. This time the old stock gambling is sheltered under the *nom de guerre* of a Commercial and Financial News Room, but will be located in the marble building originally erected for the up-town gold gamblers, next the Fifth Avenue Hotel. So that we may soon look for a return of the desperate and demoralizing stock jobbery of war times. It is a matter of some doubt whether the project can be made a paying one.

THE growth of Methodism in the New England States appears from the report of a Committee to the recent New England Methodist Episcopal Convention at Boston. There are 104,000 members of this branch of the Christian Church in the Eastern States; 110,000 Sunday scholars; 370,000 library books. The denomination hold about the same number as in 1860. There are 910 churches, and 430 parsonages. The total value of these, divided, would give to each communicant forty dollars. The denomination own 13 educational institutions, with 113 instructors and 3,008 pupils. In 1850 the relative proportion of Methodists to the population was one in two hundred; in 1860 it was one in twenty-nine. The increase of population in Boston since 1850 has been 40 per cent.; that of Methodism 43 per cent.; Baptists, 12 per cent.; Congregationalist, 7 per cent. The population of Boston and suburbs in that time has increased 58 per cent.; Methodists, 67 per cent.; Congregationalists, 39 per cent.; Baptists, 29 per cent.

INTERESTING TO WOOL GROWERS.—The wool dealers of Detroit, desiring more fully to protect the interests of wool growers who are in the habit of putting their wool in good condition against the disadvantages arising from competition in market with unwashed and bad conditioned wool, east and west, have agreed that they will only buy under the following rules, and instruct their agents in the country to strictly conform to the same.

1st. To deduct one-half on all unwashed buck fleeces.

2d. To deduct one-third on all washed buck fleeces.

3d. To deduct one-third on all other unwashed and black fleeces.

4th. To make proper deductions on all cotted or dirty or greasy, heavily twined and other unconditioned wools.

5th. To report for prosecution at law for fraud in all attempts to cheat or deceive as to the under condition of fleeces in reference to tags, manure and dead wool.

NOVEL PROCEEDING.—A novel proceeding has taken place in reference to the Ohio Female College, at College Hill, six miles from Cincinnati. Mr. Brown from St. Louis, President of the Atlantic Steamship Company, owns an interest of $50,000, and has a mortgage on the other half of $20,000, being tenant in common, and the mortgage becoming obsolete, he was advised by his counsel that he could take possession. Having failed to get control of the property by suits in court on account of delays, he, with counsel, Judge Bartley and Colonel H. L. Burnett, of Military Commission fame, went out and took forcible possession. The Citizens, feeling outraged, assembled in great numbers, and would have ousted the invaders had not calmer heads restrained them. The next day the sheriff, by an order of the court, ejected Brown, and Brown's counsel will argue a motion to set aside the order.

THE ENGLISH AHEAD.—In the British Parliament very recently, it was stated that out of 334 borough members in England and Wales, one in every seven had been publicly charged, by petition, with the commission of bribery. It is notorious that a large proportion of these cases are hushed up or paired off, one party being as bad as the other. Mr. Haviland said he knew of one member then sitting in the House, seven-tenths of whose constituents had been bribed at £35 a head, while others got £60. His election must therefore have cost him about £130,000. It is a great honor, no doubt, to sit in Parliament, but it is certainly a rather costly one.

A STARTLING PREDICTION.—In Germany, the Augsburg *Gazette* is publishing a series of letters by one of the most illustrious German physicians, which are producing a considerable sensation. The writer affirms that there exists at the present moment in Germany such germs of disease, that if war should break out it would inevitably lead, in consequence of the conglomeration of large masses of men, obliged to suffer from fatigue and insufficiency of food, to the most terrible epidemic of cholera ever witnessed.

NATIONAL GATHERING OF SHARP SHOOTERS.—The Chicago *Journal*, of Monday evening, says Chicago is full of riflemen to-day. Delegations from the various Sharp shooting Associations of the United States (Germans) are here, attending a shooting tournament. There are several thousand sharp shooters, armed with rifles, in attendance. Their procession through Lake street this morning was imposing. The shooting tournament takes place on the north lake shore, and will extend through several days.

A number of applicants have already arrived in Washington, seeking the position of naval officer, made vacant by the death of Hon. Moses F. Odell, of New York. George Blount and Mr. Bailey are reported among the number, but as no federal appointment of any consequence in the city has yet been given to a soldier, it is said that Col. Hilliyer's chances are the best.

LONDON ALE AND PORTER.
LONDON ALE AND PORTER,
LONDON ALE AND PORTER,
LONDON ALE AND PORTER.
From the celebrated breweries of BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO., and BASS & CO. To weakly females and invalids the above articles are the best of tonics. We also have on hand a very fine stock of pure Old Liquors, for medicinal use, such as Cognac Brandy, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Catawba, Champagne, Claret and Blackberry Wines. Also, pure Hol and Gin, Jamaica Rum, Blackberry Brandy &c., all of which have been selected with great care for the special wants of invalids, and the public can depend upon every article that comes from our house as being perfectly pure and the best grade in the market.
M'CLARRAN & M'KENNAN, Druggists,
je5 85 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fifth st.

GEORGE MUIR,
OF
ARMSTRONG'S COAL WORKS,
PENN TOWNSHIP, ALLEGHENY CO.,
SPEAKS AS FOLLOWS OF THE
REV. E. A. WILSON'S
Great Remedy for Consumption
I was reduced so low with consumption that I was unable to leave my bed, and my physicians informed me that they could do nothing more for me, my case being utterly hopeless, that I had not certainly over a month to live. At this stage I was induced to try the Rev. E. A. WILSON'S remedy, and to-day I am as well as any man in the world. If there are any who doubt this statement, they can call and see me, (as per above address) and I will give them all the particulars of my extraordinary recovery.
The sole agency for the sale of WILSON'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY in Pittsburgh is
JOSEPH FLEMING,
DRUGGIST,
NO. 84 MARKET STREET.
Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $3 30.
je14

EVERY WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING
MACHINE
IS WARRANTED.
And instructions given in its use at the home of its purchaser, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
HEMMING,
TUCKING,
QUILTING,
BRAIDING,
CORDING,
FELLING,
RUFFLING,
STITCHING, &c.,
Done on these Machines—DONE TO PERFECTION. We solicit an examination before making a purchase.
WM. SUMNER & CO.
No. 27 Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
je6

MOTH AND FRECKLES.
Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face, called moth patches, or freckles, should use Perry's celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all Druggists in Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Price $2 00. my18-3m

D. L. PATTERSON & CO.,
MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,
Between Beaver street and Ohio River,
MANCHESTER, PA.
Orders for all kinds of Lumber for building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Palings, &c. my2-3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL—
George Shiras, Jr.,
Has removed his office from Fourth street to
NO. 64 GRANT STREET,
je15-6t IN FULTON'S NEW BLOCK.

WHEAT
A CARGO OF CHOICE
Minnesota Club Wheat,
Now on the way via Cleveland. Also, daily receipts by rail. For sale by
D. WALLACE,
fe15 353 Liberty street.

BUNGS.
WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO furnish Refiners oil dealers, &c., with a superior article of turned and pressed BUNGS all made by patent automatic machinery. Orders respectfully solicited. Send for price list. Factory, No. 2 Marbury st., Pittsburgh, Pa. je15-2w HAYDEN & CO.

CHANDELIERS,
WASH STANDS,
BATH TUBS,
PUMPS,
HYDRANTS, &c.
BRADSHAW & ANDERSON,
No. 70 West Side of Diamond,
je15 ALLEGHENY CITY.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—
Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of MARGARET IRWIN, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against, or being indebted to the estate will present them for settlement.
JOHN H. IRWIN,
CHARLES SCHWARM,
Executors.
Birmingham, June 14 1866. je15-6wtaw

300 BAGS OF SHOT
Received and for sale by
JAMES BOWN,
je15-M&Th 136 Wood street.

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JAMES BOWN,
je15-M&Th 136 Wood street.

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JAMES BOWN,
je15-M&Th 136 Wood street.

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Received and for sale by
JAMES BOWN,
je15-M&Th 136 Wood street.

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.
The eminent Organist and Musical Director of Grace Church, New York,
GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Will give one Grand Organ Concert, assisted by Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, at
St. Paul's Cathedral,
On Friday Evening June 15, 1866,
ON THE
GREAT ORGAN
JUST ERECTED BY
GEORGE JARDINE & SON, NEW YORK.
ORGAN PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.
1. Grand Organ Fugue ... Bach.
2. Offertoire ... Wely.
3. Harmonious Blacksmith ... Handel.
4. Overture, Wm. Tell ... Rossini.
PART SECOND.
1. Overture, Freischutz ... Weber.
2. Tema in "A," with variations ... Hesse.
3. Overture, Midsummer Night's Dream ... Mendelsonn
4. Grand Pedal Variations, &c., on Nat'l Airs ... Morgan
Tickets $1. No reserved seats. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock. je14

A RARE CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.
There will be offered at PUBLIC SALE on
THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1866,
By the Chartiers Woolen Factory, of Washington county, the new
FACTORY BUILDING,
Just erected, near the borough of Canonsburg, in Washington county, Pa. The building is three stories high with solid stone foundation, built of brick, in the most substantial manner, with
ENGINE AND BOILER
OF THE BEST WORKMANSHIP. The building is situated in Chartiers township adjoining the borough of Canonsburg. Coal mines in regular working order within one hundred yards of the building. The location is in the best wool growing region in the State. There is no place in the United States that offers better facilities for the manufacture of woolens than this. The Chartiers Valley Railroad will run, when completed, within a few yards of the building.
Terms will be made acceptable and easy to the purchaser.
Any information will be given by application to the undersigned directors,
SAMUEL ALEXANDER,
JOHN C. MCNARY,
JOHN HAYS,
WM. MCDANIEL,
je15-3t D. HART.

BOSTON
CRACKER BAKERY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1853.
S. S. MARVIN,
MANUFACTURER OF SUPERIOR
CRACKERS,
PILOT BREAD and GINGER SNAPS,
No. 64 Fourth Street,
BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MARVIN'S

LIST OF CRACKERS.	NO. OF CRACKERS IN A LB.	NO. OF POUNDS IN A BBL.
BOSTON CRACKERS	20 to 22	53 to 58
WINE do	30 to 32	58 to 62
SODA do	22 to 25	50 to 65
OYSTER do	125 to 135	50 to 55
WATER do	54 to 60	60 to 65
BUTTER do	72 to 75	45 to 50
SUGAR do	42 to 48	63 to 68
GRAHAM do	50 to 52	58 to 60
DYSPEPSIA do	20 to 22	60 to 65
CREAM do	32 to 34	40 to 50
GRAHAM WAFERS	32 to 34	58 to 62
MILK BISCUIT	30 to 32	45 to 50
GINGER SNAPS	80 to 84	65 to 70
PILOT BREAD	14 to 20	75 to 80
CRACKER MEAL		115 to 125
ALMOND NUTS	60 to 80	70 to 80
CAKES (assorted)	25 to 28	55 to 75

Ginger Bread, Jumbles, Molasses Cakes, &c., Baked to Order.
MY CRACKERS
ARE BAKED IN A
PATENT REEL OVEN
OF THE LATEST IMPROVED KIND, BEING
24 Feet High, 16x17 on the Base.
The inside is arranged with hanging shelves, hung on an immense reel, worked by steam. As soon as the shelves are filled the reel is put in motion, so that the heat is equal on all, giving a
Uniformly Baked Cracker,
Thereby obviating the difficulty existing with the old fashioned oven, for in them some crackers are burned before the others are baked.
Crackers put up in Barrels, Half Barrels, or White Wood Boxes that hold a Half Barrel.
Boxes of 12 or 18 lbs. Assorted Crackers for Family Use.
TRY THEM.
je15-4tFMW&F

HORSE FOUND—CAME INTO the enclosure of the subscriber, a GREY HORSE that was sold by him some six weeks since. Whoever was the purchaser, can have the same, by applying to CASPAR BILTHOZER, Pine street, Hobson's Row, or at Hallman, Rahm & Co's Mill, paying charges, or it will be sold according to law. je14-3t

300 BXS 2 LB CANNED PEACHES,
200 BXS. 3 LB. CANNED PEACHES,
100 BXS. RYDER'S PARAFINE CANDLES,
In Store, and for sale by
COOK, BROS & CO.,
je13 12 Smithfield street.

REMOVAL.
JOHN STEVENSON & SON,
Have removed to 93 Market street, three doors above the old stand, where they have fitted up a more commodious room, and have opened a large and rich stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE and PLATED GOODS, to which they invite public attention. je14-3w

AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR.—The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus, for removing and preventing the troublesome, expensive and calcareous formation known as scale. For information apply to
CURTIS S. HAVEN,
Corner Wood and Third streets,
my21 P. O. Address, Box 134.

ALEXANDER PATTERSON,
Manchester Lumber Yard.
Flooring, Shelving, Shingles, and all descriptions of Yard and Mill Lumber,
Cor. Preble and Chestnut streets,
my2-3m MANCHESTER.

J. K. SMITH & CO.,
No. 1 and 2 Diamond,
SOUTH SIDE, NEAR MARKET ST.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Teas and General Groceries,
Have now in store a very large assortment of Green, Black and Japan Teas. Lovering's Crushed, Pulverized, Granulated, and Coffee Sugars extra C; also Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar, Booth & Edger's and Jersey City Syrup, Sorghum and New Orleans Molasses, Baker's Chocolate Broma, Cocoa and Cocoa Shells, Hecker's Farina, Durkee's Select Spices, Mulford's Saleratus, Colgate's Toilet Soaps, No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel by the barrel and half barrel, Shore Mackerel in kitts, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, etc., etc.
my19 J. K. SMITH & CO.

TEA.—An assortment of Common and Fine Young Hyson, Black, Imperial, Gunpowder, Japan and Hyson Tea, to which the attention of the city trade is invited. For sale by
my17. MILLER & RICKETSON.

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. No advertisement will be inserted for less than fifty cents.

WANTED—SITUATION.

WANTED—A situation by a young man, aged twenty-one, is qualified for book-keeper, entry clerk, or salesman; can give the best references. Address "J. B. C." Commercial office, Pittsburgh, Pa. je14-2t

WANTED—A situation as salesman, by a young man of several years experience, in some good wholesale or retail house in this city. Can give the very best of references. Address "M. W. L." Commercial office. je15-3t

WANTED—A situation by a young man in some wholesale or retail store, or as driver, or to work in a warehouse; has had several years experience in the liquor business. Speaks English and German. Best reference given. Address "J. C. H." Commercial office. je15-3t

WANTED—A situation as book-keeper, clerk, or assistant book-keeper, by a young man who has had five years experience, and can bring the best of city references; speaks German correctly. Please address "F. R." Commercial office. je15-3w

WANTED—STONE CUTTERS.

WANTED—Ten Stone Cutters wanted immediately, at New Brighton, twenty-eight miles west of Pittsburgh, to work on a double arch Culvert, building for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. The highest prices paid. Inquire on the work. JOHN McGRANN, Contractor. je8-1w

PERSONAL.

WANTED—Information of the whereabouts of JOHN MILES, who left the house of a relative in Sligo, near Pittsburgh, about the last of November, and has not since been heard of by his family. It is feared that he may have been drowned. He was near fifty years old, quite bald on the top of the head, remaining hair light; sandy beard; height about five feet, seven inches stoutly built; had on when last seen a soft wool hat, dark cloth pants, dark sack coat, woolen socks, coarse pegged shoes, and a gray woolen flannel shirt, stitched round the neck with red yarn. Address Mrs. REBECCA MILES, box 689, Oil City, Pa., or Mrs. RACHEL FULLERTON, 198 Spring alley, Pittsburgh. my24-tf

NOTICES.

THERE WILL BE A GRAND MASS MEETING of the COAL MINERS OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, on the WEST COMMONS, Allegheny City, on MONDAY, June 18, 1866. The miners will form a procession at the corner of Water and Smithfield streets, at 10½ A. M., and then march to the commons. The public in general is cordially invited to attend. What we require by this strike, is that the coal proprietors shall give us five cents for mining merchantable coal. Each and every coal miner is requested to attend. je14-3t

NOTICE—A MEETING OF the Stockholders of the MARINE OIL COMPANY, will be held at Room No. 9 ... Building, Duquesne Way, on THURSDAY, June 21, 1866, at 10 A. M. By order of the President.
je14-3t E. E. RINEHART, Secretary.

DIVIDEND. The Birmingham ... [illegible]

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss. [illegible]
And now, May 19, 1866 ... [illegible]
From the Record.
JACOB H. WALTER, Prothonotary.
All parties interested are hereby notified that the undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment at his office, No. 81 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
je8-15-22 MALCOLM HAY, Auditor.

SALE OF STOCK.
OFFICE OF THE ROUSEVILLE OIL COMPANY,
No. 418, SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, June 4th, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all delinquent stockholders, that unless the assessment of ten cents per share, made by the Company upon the stock, shall be paid on or before eleven o'clock A. M., on the 26th day of June, inst., so much of the stock of said delinquents as will be required to pay said assessment and necessary expenses attending the sale, as provided by law, will at that time be sold at the office of the Company, at Public Auction.
By order of the Board of Directors.
je6-2taw3w D. VANDERVEER, Treasurer.

NOTICE.
THE REMAINING PART of the large property for sale laid out in Boyd & Allen's plan of lots, will be sold in lots or by the acre. Splendid for gardening purposes or for city residence. Apply to WM. S. BOYD, office of KIRKPATRICK & MELLON, corner of Diamond and Grant streets, or to RICHARD ALLEN, on the property at Lower St. Clair Hotel. my15-3m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition has been presented to the court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, Pa., by twelve freeholders of the Fourth ward, Allegheny City, praying that so much of Goodrich street, in said ward, as extends from the north side of Lacock street to the berme bank of the Pennsylvania Canal, should not be vacated and closed up, and that a rule has been granted to show cause why such vacation should not be decreed by the Court.
All persons having any interest in the premises are hereby notified to appear and file exceptions, if any they may have. HAMPTON & MORELAND,
je6-2taw4w Attorneys for Petitioners.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an instalment of fifty cents a share has been levied on the capital stock of the MEADOW MINING COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, payable at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, June 25, 1866.
Lake Superior stockholders may pay to John Senter, Esq., the Michigan director at Eagle River, Keweenaw county, Michigan.
The assessment is called to pay off the existing liabilities of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors. JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, May 8, 1866. my9-td

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.
The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Iron Foundry business at Pittsburgh, under the name of PENNOCK & TOTTEN, has been dissolved by agreement, JOSEPH PENNOCK retires from the firm, and has transferred all his interest therein to ROBERT C. TOTTEN, who is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm and to use the firm name in settlement.
JOSEPH PENNOCK,
ROBERT C. TOTTEN.
Pittsburgh, May 31, 1866.

ALL THE FORMS OF MANUFACTURE, heretofore carried on by the late firm of PENNOCK & TOTTEN, at the FULTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, Pittsburgh, will be hereafter conducted by the subscribers under the name of TOTTEN & CO. ROBERT C. TOTTEN,
N. B. HOGG.
Pittsburgh, June 1, 1866.
In retiring from the Fulton Foundry, I very cordially bespeak for it a continuance of the patronage, which it has heretofore so liberally enjoyed.
Pittsburgh, May 31, 1866. JOSEPH PENNOCK. je7-2w

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of CURLING, ROBERTSON & CO., was dissolved on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1861, by the death of MORGAN ROBERTSON. EDWARD DITHRIDGE has paid and adjusted all claims due to said firm, and has transferred his interest therein to GEO. ALBREE, assignee of A. B. CURLING, who will settle all claims due to or by said firm. GEO. ALBREE,
Assignee for A. B. CURLING.
je5-1m EDW'D DITHRIDGE.

JULY 4, 1866.
FIRE WORKS. FIRE WORKS.
We now offer to the trade a large and well selected stock of FIRE WORKS for the coming Fourth, comprising a large variety of
COLORED and PLAIN ROCKETS, from 1 ounce to 16 ounces,
COL'D and PLAIN ROMAN CANDLES, 1 ball to 16 balls.
Grass Hoppers, Serpents,
Rosettes, Scrolls,
Bengal Lights, Triangles,
Vertical Wheels, Saxon Wheels,
Volcanos, Mine of Stars,
Flower Pots, Pin Wheels,
Pharaoh's Serpents, &c.
Together with a large variety of Exhibition Pieces, from $5 to $50. Also, a large stock of No. 1 FIRE CRACKERS and TORPEDOES, all of which we offer at the lowest market price.
Orders solicited, to which prompt attention will be given by
REYMER & BROS.,
No. 126 and 128 Wood st.
Sole Agents for H. P. DIEHL'S CELEBRATED FIRE WORKS. je13-40t

J. C. MATTERN,
DRUGGIST,
Cor. Smithfield and Third sts.
SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,
ap5-3m AND FAMILY RECIPES.

MONONGAHELA
IRON WORKS.
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS.
THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES,
WAGON AND SKEIN BOLTS,
COACH AND LAG SCREWS,
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS,
CAST AND WRO'T IRON WASHERS,
MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES,
TUYERE IRONS,
BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS,
ROOF AND TRUSS BOLTS,
COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
BARGE AND COAL CAR BOLTS,
STOVE AND SAW RODS,
R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS, &c.
A full assortment of standard sizes kept in stock.
WORKS—SOUTH END OF BIRMINGHAM BRIDGE.
WAREHOUSE—WATER AND MARKET STS. PITTSBURGH. je13

DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
LEASES,
LAWYERS' and ALDERMAN'S BLANKS
Printed and for sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
Cor. Wood and Third streets.

GREAT ATTRACTION IN
Boys' Clothing.
If you wish to purchase a fashionable and tasty suit of BOYS' CLOTHING go to A. ARONSON'S Star of the West Clothing Hall, No. 169, corner St. Clair and Liberty streets, which only has been a few days open. Remember prices are twenty-five per cent. cheaper than elsewhere. my18-tf

WM. H. KNOX ... ROBT. C. ORR.
KNOX & ORR,
Wholesale Grocers,
And Dealers in FLOUR, BACON and LARD OIL,
NO. 268 LIBERTY STREET,
my26-1m Opposite Hand st., Pittsburgh.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—To Rent—A House, in or near the centre of the city, a residence containing nine or ten rooms. Address "M. A. C." Commercial office stating terms. je15-2t

WANTED—TO LET.

WANTED—For Rent Room and Board—a pleasant unfurnished second story room to rent, with board, at No. 13 Anderson street, Allegheny. je14-3t

WANTED—TO SELL.

WANTED—To sell a farm of 190 acres, on Green river, (always navigable) in Kentucky. Oil has been pumped for four years in the immediate neighborhood. Regular communication by steamboat, with Evansville, on the Ohio River. Address H., Commercial office, Pittsburgh. my23-tf

WANTED—TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A small improved property, on or near the Allegheny Valley Railroad, say ten to twelve miles from the city. Address X. Y. Z., Commercial office. ap12-tf

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$150 per month and all expenses paid. Agents wanted, male and female, to sell the new $20 Baker Sewing Machine. I will pay the above salary, or give a large commission. W. H. HUNTERSON, General Agent, Cleveland, Ohio. je8-17t

WANTED—AGENTS—Wanted in every town and neighborhood, for "the Great Labor Saver," a new article in great demand, worth $20 to any family. Secured by patent, and very saleable. Agents, male and female, are making $5 to $10 per day with a capital of $5 to $10. Any person having a little spare time will find it pleasant and profitable. Send two stamps for circulars and return postage. Address R. WAYVELL, Box 4,781, Chicago, Illinois. ap14-3m

AGENTS WANTED
FOR THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF
ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION
Splendidly illustrated with over 300 fine Portraits and beautiful engravings. The valiant and Brave Hearted, the Picturesque and Dramatic, the Witty and Marvellous, the Tender and Pathetic, the Roll of Fame and Story, Camp, Picket, Spy, Scout, Bivouac and Siege; Startling surprises, Wonderful Escapes, Famous Words and Deeds of Woman, and the whole Panorama of the War are here thrillingly portrayed in a masterly manner at once Historical and Romantic, rendering it the most ample, brilliant and readable book that the war has called forth. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 507 Minor Street, Philadelphia, Pa. je9-1mdatmw

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Large airy rooms, with first class board, suitable for married or single gentlemen. Address, with real name, A. M., Commercial office. ap21-tf

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

RE SALE OF THE
JOHN B. BELL COAL WORKS,
New Cumberland, Hancock Co., W. V.
[illegible] ... to wit: All that stratum of coal purchased by said John B. Bell, from said John Cuppy, near the town of New Cumberland, in said county of Hancock, containing about 100 acres of coal of best quality; also lots of ground in said town of New Cumberland, numbered and designated on the plat thereof by the Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50, 69, 70, 71, 72, 81, 82, 83 and 84, also coal cars, together with all the fixtures and appurtenances belonging to said Bell, and used in and about his coal works, all of which property will be sold under the decree aforesaid.
The sale will be one-third cash in hand, and the residue in two equal instalments, payable in one and two years with interest, the purchaser executing bonds with approved security for the deferred payments. The said sale will be at the risk and expense of the said Thomas M. Sterrett and John B. Bell, his surety, and the title will be retained until the purchase money is paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. SAMUEL W. WILSON,
je2-1m Commissioner.

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE
IN THE
MONONGAHELA VALLEY.
The subscribers offer for sale 371 acres of
SUPERIOR FARMING LAND,
With COAL UNDERLYING 134 ACRES. This land is situated in Washington county, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, one mile from the Brownsville Road, and a quarter of a mile from Coal Bluff Landing, on the Monongahela river.
The improvements are a STONE DWELLING, FRAME BARN, with extensive stabling for cattle and horses, STONE SPRING HOUSE, SHOP, &c. It contains two Orchards of choice fruit; abundance of Limestone, and is well watered with never failing Springs of ice-cold water. It is well adapted to all kinds of Grain, Grazing, or Fruit Cultivation. The property is divided into three parts, of 130, 124, and 117 acres, which will be sold separately, or together, to suit purchasers. Apply to
S. J. BEATTY, or
J. P. BEATTY,
my29-3w Coal Bluff P. O., Washington Co., Pa.

VALUABLE
FARM FOR SALE.
125 Acres of land, situate in Versailles Township, Allegheny county, on the Greensburg Turnpike, within 1 mile of Port Perry and 1 mile of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Brinton Station, 12 miles East of Pittsburgh. This farm contains an abundance of the finest quality of LIMESTONE AND COAL sufficient for family use, well watered by several springs of EXCELLENT WATER; the improvements are a LARGE STONE DWELLING HOUSE, a frame dwelling house, LARGE FRAME BARN, CARRIAGE HOUSE, Spring House, and other Out buildings. There is also upon the farm a fine orchard of WELL SELECTED FRUIT. This farm will be sold cheap, if a purchaser offers soon. Terms reasonable. Inquire of ... No. 89 Fifth street, Pittsburgh,
my26 ... or of James White, on the premises.

10,000 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.
Liberal Terms to Settlers.
Situated in ... Virginia ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Farm of about 25 acres ... [illegible]

FOR SALE ... Railroad ... [illegible]
je13

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
[illegible]

COAL LAND FOR SALE.
Known as ... [illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.
[illegible]
my24

FOR SALE—
At Millvale Station ... TWELVE ... [illegible]
fe1

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE—52 Acres ... Muskingum ... Zanesville ... [illegible]
je9-1m

POSSESSION GIVEN IN THIRTY days ... [illegible]
my29

FOR SALE.—SEWICKLEY RESIDENCE. [illegible]
my2

FOR SALE.
A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
At Edgewood ... [illegible]
ja13-tf

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.
Several ... [illegible]
an4-tf

SUNDRIES.
[illegible]
mh18

WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—By a person who has an hour or two's leisure each day, employment for that time at posting or other writing in some house where a regular Book-keeper is not kept. A moderate compensation will be satisfactory. Address W. A. S. at this office. je12-2w

WANTED—SALESMEN.
Experienced business men preferred. Yet a few can find employment who have not had experience as Salesmen, if worthy and well qualified to engage in first class business. Apply in person or address
W. D. BAKER,
98 Grant street,
ap11-3m [over McMaster, Gazzam & Co's law office.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS—22D DISTRICT.
HON. J. K. MOORHEAD,
Having placed himself at the disposal of his friends, in response to their call made on him, his name is now presented by them as a candidate for nomination for Congress, for the Twenty second District, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. ap5-td

FOR SALE.

STEAM ENGINE
FOR SALE.
The proprietors of the Novelty Works find it necessary to replace their present engine with one of greater power. We offer for sale the one now running our Works and can be seen in operation at corner of Grant and First streets, Pittsburgh.
Cylinder nine inches diameter, two foot stroke, Governor Pumps, &c., all in complete working order. Two Cylinder Boilers, thirty inches diameter, eighteen feet long.
Persons in want would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.
ADAMS, McKEE & CO.,
je4-1m

TARPAULIN
FOR SALE,
Containing ninety yards heavy duck, nearly new will be sold low. Inquire of
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
je6 cor. Smithfield and Water streets.

HORSES FOR SALE—
4 Good Sound Work Horses,
Suitable for single or double harness; also, one fine RIDING HORSE. Can be seen at
HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,
First st., above Smithfield,
my29 near Monongahela House.

FOR SALE—Immediate Possession. That three-story
Brick Dwelling,
No. 629 Liberty street, containing nine rooms. Water and Gas up stairs and down. Lot 18 by 100 feet to Spring alley. Terms easy.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
my28 No. 102 Fourth street.

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.
FOR SALE,
A DOUBLE CYLINDER TAYLOR PRESS. Size of bed 31 by 46 inches. For terms, &c., address
ap27-tf THE COMMERCIAL.

JAMES ONSLOW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Claim Agent, Collector and Scrivener.
OFFICE, NO. 75 GRANT STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special attention given to Collections in Western counties. my16-tf

PARLOR PAPERS.--A NEW LOT OF
STAMPED GOLD PAPER
For Parlors, new and beautiful designs, now receiving at JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.,
my19 No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.

GEO. W. HAHN ... GEO. D. RIDDLE.
HAHN & RIDDLE,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 20 Diamond, Allegheny.
Goods delivered free of charge. may16-3m

FIERY SERPENTS,
OR THE EGGS OF PHAROH'S SERPENTS.
A new and curious chemical toy. For sale by Chas. H. Super, Druggist, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., sole agent for Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, Allegheny, Greene, Beaver and Venango counties. Also, for sale by McClarran & McKennan de18

JAMES LIPPINCOTT,
PORK PACKER,
Dealer in Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon, Barrel Pork, Dried Beef, Lard, Lard Oil, Grease, Tallow, &c., &c. Would respectfully solicit a share of the trade.
NO. 23 SEVENTH STREET,
my1-3m PITTSBURGH.

PERRY SHULTZ,
DEALER IN
HIDES, LEATHER AND WOOL,
NO. 41 WALNUT STREET,
Between Second and Third, near Barnums Hotel, opposite Cathedral,
mh5-6m ST. LOUIS, MO.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN ... NATHANIEL B. HOGG.
FULTON FOUNDRY,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, 141 Wood street,
TOTTEN & CO.,
(Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Totten)
Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted: Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling, Heating and Annealing Furnace Plates, of improved patterns plain or corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches of latest improved patterns. Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.
Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipe, with Bolle's patent wrought iron bands; Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either boul or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling-mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. ja27-tf

WOOLDRIDGE
OIL REFINING COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
JOHN WATT ... HENRY W. LONG ...
Works in Temperanceville.
OFFICE, NO. 2 DUQUESNE WAY,
(Near Suspension Bridge.)
Manufacturers of
PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,
BRAND, "LUCIFER."
[illegible]

EMERY AND EMERY CLOTH,
SAND PAPER AND EMERY PAPER,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FILES.
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
Agents for FAIRBANK'S SCALES.
je4

JOHN ROSS & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
CARBON AND LARD OIL
LAMPS & FIXTURES,
Chandeliers, Carbon Oil Lamps, &c.
[illegible]
NO. 61 MARKET STREET.
je13

NOTICE TO
COUNTRY AND CITY MERCHANTS.
D. M. RICHARDSON'S MATCHES
[illegible]
D. M. RICHARDSON.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS
[illegible]
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker.
New Castle, June 4, 1866.

E. B. HENDRICK,
RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND
Commission Merchant,
CAIRO, ILL.
[illegible]

PRIME SEGARS—THREE CASES
Connecticut Seed Segars,
[illegible]
R. W. POINDEXTER & CO.,
je26 No. 2 SMITHFIELD ST. (up stairs.)

THE AMERICAN PRINTER.
Practical directions for the management of a printing office.
W. S. HAVEN,
je13 Cor. Wood and Third Sts.

CARPET CHAIN.
COTTON AND LINEN,
[illegible]

NEW HERRING.
"MISS KATE BAUM."
[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED.
[illegible]
LEWIS ... je21

The Daily Commercial

DEAD.

The seasons weave their ancient dance,
The restless ocean ebbs and flows,
The world rolls on through day and dark,
Regardless of our joys or woes!

Still up the breezy Western slopes
The reaper girls, like apples brown,
Bend singing to their [illegible]
And sweep the golden harvest down;

Still, where the golden sunlight gilds
The boles of cedar, [illegible] of pine,
Chants the lone [illegible] bird from the brake
With melancholy voice divine;

Still all about the mossy tracks
Hums at his drag the wood-ward bee;
Still [illegible] the corn-crake's note
Comes to me from the upland lea;

Still round the forest bower she loved,
The woodbine trails its rich festoons;
The slumbrous poppies burst and fall
Beneath the silent Autumn moons.

Still round her lattice, perched aloof,
In sunny shade of thatched eaves,
The jasmine clings, with yearning pale,
And withers in its shroud of leaves:

Still round the old familiar porch
Her cherished roses blush and peer,
And fill the sunny air with balm,
And strew their petals year by year.

Nor here within, one touch of change!
The footstool—the embroidered chair—
The books—the arras on the wall—
The harp—the music—all are there.

No touch of change! I close my eyes—
It cannot be she comes no more!
I hear the rustling of her dress:
I hear her footsteps on the floor.

I feel her breath upon my brow;
I feel her kiss upon my cheek;
Down, phantoms of the buried past!
Down, or my heavy heart must break.

[Poems by a Painter.

A VISIT TO NIAGARA FALLS.

The Niagara River, as is well known, is the outlet of Lake Erie, and is a broad and beautiful river, navigable to within a few miles of the Falls. Goat Island, which is much nearer the American than the Canadian shore, extends from the Falls half a mile up the river, dividing its waters, the right hand channel from the head of the Island forming the American Fall, and the left hand channel forming the Canadian Fall,—the latter containing by far the greater amount of water. From the head of the Island to the Falls there is a succession of little Falls, making a descent of fifty feet in half a mile to the great Falls, which are one hundred and sixty-eight feet perpendicular.

At the first sight of the Falls one feels disappointed; but so accumulative are their different points of interest that the longer you view them, and the oftener you change your plan of observation, the more intensely interesting do they become; so that it is not in the power of human language to adequately describe them, and they must be seen in order to be fully appreciated.

To my mind it is a concentration of Divine power and wisdom, awfully grand, and in its combinations sublimely beautiful.

Their towering rocks, their magestic sheets of falling waters, their deep toned and solemn voice, their spray-clouds ascending as it were like smoke from a burning lake, their caves of winds, their Islands, their groves, their solar and lunar bowers, their full iris, their beautiful white waves, playfully skipping and dancing as they pass (by thousands) in rapid succession, down the stream, till suddenly lost beneath the sheet of falling waters, are to the contemplative mind inspiring scenes!

And with such a picture before you, in every line—in every point—in all its parts and as a whole, giving unmistakable evidence of its divine author, who can gaze upon it, and not be filled with reverence, delight and praise to God, and feel in his soul a secret moving, which turns his thoughts back in contrast with the time when darkness was upon the face of the deep—when God with His spirit moved upon the face of the waters and said, "Let there be light, and there was light!" By a personal application of the same thought, we may learn a useful moral lesson.

The art and liberality of man has not failed to contribute their part in making ample provisions for the comfort of all visitors to the Falls. It was our good fortune and happiness to sojourn for a few days in that palatial mansion, the International Hotel, under the courteous care of that genial gentleman and prince of hosts, J. T. Fulton, and his ever obliging assistants. The "International," by the way, is *the* hotel at the Falls. Spacious, airy, clean, large and beautiful parlors, halls, dining room sufficiently large to seat comfortably hundreds of persons; all elegantly furnished, clean and comfortable beds, well ventilated cellars, in which are kept all the vegetables, milk, butter, cream, wines and every other thing needful for the ample supply of the table; a first-class laundry, a wide, beautiful lawn, and fountain of modern style of architecture and arrangement; sumptuous table, attentive and respectful waiters. Under the supervision of the polite and intelligent steward, Daniel R. Crosby, there is system and order in every department, making it most pleasant, agreeable, and comfortable to the guests—in fact a home. It was of this house Sir Morton Peto and party said: "'Tis the best we have found either in America or Europe." The rate of charges is reasonable and satisfactory.

The only thing that makes a visit to the Falls unpleasant, is the well known fact that the village is infested with swarms of professional guides, or as it might better be expressed, professional extortioners, who accost you at all corners and places, anxiously soliciting your patronage, and who live by taking advantage of strangers. Many have been duped by them and made to pay ten or fifteen dollars for a few hours' ride, when they expected it not to be over two or three dollars, and if encouraged would soon relieve you of all your loose change. But there is a remedy for this evil, both simple and easy. On the arrival of every train the omnibus of the International is at the depot, and all you have to do is to get into it, give your checks to the porter, and your baggage will be landed safely in the hotel. Once there you are all right. All needed information and protection will be given you, so that you can visit on foot all the principal places of interest at the Falls, without the expense and annoyance of professional guides; and if you wish to go to the Canada side and to the Whirlpool, you will be furnished by the hotel with a good carriage and careful driver at as reasonable a charge as you would pay in Pittsburgh for a similar outfit.

The Trustees of the village and the proprietors of the International are doing much to abate the nuisance complained of, by enforcing the State law applicable to their village, which fixes the rates of hire for hacks and carriages, and requires the same to be conspicuously posted in the back of carriage. All visitors are requested to report promptly to the corporation attorney all wrongs that may be practiced upon them in violation of the above law, and the offender will be punished, and in this way the evil will in due time be entirely removed, to the great delight of all the worthy citizens of the town, as well as to all visiting the Falls.

And now, by way of recommendation, I may say to the seekers of pleasure and votaries of fashion, as also to the invalid and dispeptic, who contemplate a pleasure trip, and have not yet decided as to the place, go to the Falls of Niagara, and make your home while there at Fulton's International. R. C. B.

Effect of Sunlight on Window Glass.

It is a familiar observation that window glass shows a tinge of color—purple, blue, green, or yellow—when looked at from outside against a white shade or shutter within. The very best qualities of glass, even the best French plate, although white when placed in the windows, often become colored after exposure to air and light for months or years. We find in a volume of the "Proceedings of the Boston Natural History Society," lately published, some observations by Mr. Thomas Gaffield, which add something to our knowledge of this obscure subject. Mr. Gaffield exposed some thirty specimens of plate, crown, and sheet glass, coming from various factories in England, France, Belgium, Germany, and the United States, to the full action of the sun during the month of July, in such a manner that the specimens were exposed to reflected light and heat as well as to that which fell directly upon them. The glass, which already had a decided green or blue tinge, though called colorless, was not affected; but all the white glass, and all the glass which was nearly white, whatever its previous hue, turned to a yellowish color.

Very light-colored glass was, in some instances, perceptibly affected by even a single day's exposure. Mr. Gaffield exhibited ten pieces of French white plate glass, one of which showed the original colorless glass, while the others demonstrated the change of hue toward yellow, after an exposure respectively of one, two, and four days; one, two, and three weeks; one, two, and three months. The changes in the first four days were slight; but the last specimens were so yellow as to exhibit a very marked contrast with the original glass. That the color permeates the body of the glass, and is not confined to the surface, or produced by reflection therefrom, was proved by grinding off about one-sixteenth of an inch from both surfaces and the four edges of one of the specimens, which, notwithstanding, after repolishing still exhibited the same yellow color.

It is to be noticed that in these experiments, only the light-colored glasses were perceptibly affected, but it is quite possible that a longer exposure, for years instead of months, would alter every color in some degree. Theories to account for these changes of color under the influence of the sun's rays, are not lacking; but a large multiplication of experiments and a greater accumulation of similar facts are necessary before any satisfactory explanation of those curious phenomena can well be given.

And Then.

The following story is told of St. Fillippo Neri: He was living at one of the Italian universities, when a young man whom he had known as a boy, ran up to him with a face full of delight, and told him what he had long been wishing above all things in the world was at length fulfilled, his parents having given him leave to study the law, and thereupon he had come to the law school in this university on account of its great fame, and meant to spare no pains or labor in getting through his studies as quickly and as well as possible. In this way he ran on a long time, and when at last he came to a stop, the holy man, who had been listening to him with great patience and kindness, said:

"Well, and when you have got through your course of studies, what do you mean to do then?"

"Then I shall take my doctor's degree," answered the young man.

"And then?" asked St. Fillippo Neri again.

"And then," continued the youth, "I shall have a number of difficult and knotty cases to manage, and shall catch people's notice by my eloquence, my zeal, my learning, my acuteness, and gain a great reputation."

"And then?" repeated the holy man.

"And then," replied the youth, "why then I shall be promoted to some high office or other; besides, I shall make money and grow rich."

"And then?" repeated St. Fillippo Neri.

"And then," pursued the young lawyer—"then I shall live comfortably and honorably in health and dignity, and shall be able to look forward quietly to a happy old age."

"And then?" asked the holy man.

"And then," said the youth—"and then—and then—I shall die."

Here St. Fillippo again lifted up his voice and said, "And then?" whereupon the young man made no answer, but cast down his head and went away. This last "And then?" had pierced like a flash of lightning into his soul, and he could not get rid of it. Soon after he forsook the study of the law and gave himself up to the ministry, and spent the remainder of his days in godly works.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

This new Institution, established and liberally endowed by the Hon. Asa Packer of Mauch Chunk, will be opened to receive students in the FIRST TWO CLASSES, on the 1st of September, 1866.

Its design is to impart to young men a thoroughly PRACTICAL EDUCATION, fitting them to take an immediate and active part in the professional duties of the busy age in which we live.

To this end the University course consists of two years of preparatory instruction,—the same for all regular students—in those basis studies which every one should know for whatever profession he is intended. After this the student following the bent of his mind, will enter and study for two additional years, in one of the following special schools:

The school of General Literature.
The school of Civil Engineering.
The school of Mechanical Engineering.
The school of Metallurgy and Mining.

In each school a special degree will be conferred. Circulars giving details and terms may be obtained, by applying to HENRY COPPEE, President, New Bethlehem, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. HENDERSON.

Benefit of MISS JULIA DALY,
And positively last night but one of her appearance.
COMEDY AND FARCE.
THIS EVENING, June 15th, will be performed Tom. Taylor's brilliant three act comedy, entitled AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
Hester Graybrook..........Miss Julia Daly.
(With song of "Home, Sweet Home.")
To conclude with IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
Miss Julia Daly..........In six characters.
(Introducing songs and dances.)
The young and talented NAOMI DE MARGUERITES will shortly appear.

NEPTUNE PIC-NIC
The THIRD ANNUAL PIC NIC of the NEPTUNE STEAM FIRE ENGINE AND HOSE COMPANY, No. 4, will be held at GLENWOOD GROVE, on FRIDAY, JUNE 15th, 1866.
Trains will leave Connellsville Railroad Depot, at 8½ and 11 A. M., and at 1 and 3 P. M. je9 6t

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION,
Cheaper Than Ever, AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S, 92 Market Street.
DRESS GOODS, BLACK SILKS, LINEN GOODS LESS THAN EVER.
MUSLINS 11 and 12 1-2 Cents.
PRINTS 10 and 12 1-2 cents.
HEAVY BLACK SILKS only $1 25.
SHAWLS only $2 00.
CLOAKS only $4 00.
EVERYTHING CHEAP. my16

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES.
To the Millinery Trade.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
Call the attention of City and Country Merchants and Milliners to their SECOND ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS, in
Straw and Millinery Goods.
BONNETS AND HATS
In every variety, including the LATEST STYLES for LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN.
Millinery Goods.
FULL LINES OF
BONNET SILKS, RIBBONS and FLOWERS, RUCHES, ILLUSION, CRAPES, LACES, FRAMES, BLONDS, STRAW TRIMMINGS, and ORNAMENTS, BONNET and HAT BLOCKS, SHAKER HOODS, &c.
As our stock was purchased at the present low gold rates, our customers, and all other buyers, will find it profitable to make their purchases from us.
JOS. HORNE & CO., ap18 77 & 79 Market street.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
SILK VESTS AND PANTS. GAUZE MERINO VESTS AND PANTS, LINEN AND JEAN PANTS, FINE NECK TIES, DERBY BOWS, ROYAL YACHT SCARFS, FANCY TIES.
SPANISH LINEN SHIRTS, WHITE LINEN SHIRTS, FINE LISLE THREAD HALF HOSE, FINE COTTON HALF HOSE, HEAVY COTTON HALF HOSE,
SLEEVE BUTTONS, SCARF PINS, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, CARD CASES, &c., &c.
JUST RECEIVED AT
F. H. EATONS, 17 Fifth st. fe13

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE—CAPE MAY, N. J.
Opened on the 1st day of June, 1866.
Many improvements have been added to this large and popular establishment since the close of last season. "Bagfield's" celebrated Band has been secured, and nothing will be left undone to sustain the well established reputation of the house.
It has long been admitted that Cape May possesses a better and more secure beach than any other sea side summer resort in the country. It is the only beach where ladies and children can bathe in the ocean by themselves with security.
Excellent railroad facilities and largely extended hotel accommodations must command for Cape May a preference over any other sea shore resort in this country.
The Columbia House is located close upon the beech, with a full ocean view from three fronts of the house. Its bathing rooms are new, and neatly built. Its lawn has a fine group of shade trees, and well laid out walks. Its dining room is very large and airy, and is so situated as to secure a fine ocean breeze at all times of day and evening.
There are connected with the house several fine cottages, which may be secured by families or parties who desire more private quarters than rooms in the hotel.
For rooms, &c., address GEO. J. BOLTON, Cape Island, N. J., or at Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa. my29-1m eod

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Cresson Springs.
This delightful Summer Resort will be open for the reception of guests on SATURDAY, June 2, 1866.
For further information address GEO. W. MULLIN, CRESSON SPRINGS, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA. my21-1m

POSTPONEMENT THE U. S. PRIZE CONCERT,
To have been given at CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE,
Monday, May 28, 1866, will positively take place at the "Rink Hall," Wabash Av., Chicago.
MONDAY, July 9, '66,
ON WHICH OCCASION
Half a Million Dollars in Prizes
Will be presented to Ticket Holders, including
$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.
The postponement is an unavoidable necessity, (not so much in consequence of the number of tickets yet unsold,) as the positive necessity there is for the proper registration for those already disposed of, which has been delayed in consequence of the negligence and carelessness of a portion of our Agents in making their proper returns.
We Advise all Parties Wanting Tickets To send for them without delay, as we have but a limited number yet on hand. We wish most particularly to impress upon the minds of our Agents the importance of their making their returns at once and of rectifying whatever errors may have crept into their reports heretofore. We will say to those sending for tickets, that if they should all be sold at the time their order is received, the money will be returned.
No applications for new agencies for the sale of tickets will be considered, as we have no more than sufficient tickets to supply those Agents we have already appointed. Tickets are for sale at the principal Hotels, Book and Music Stores in this city, and at our Office, 133 Dearborn street; price $1 each; sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.
We invite the particular attention of persons wishing to order tickets by mail to the following
SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES:
Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz:

WE WILL SEND

5	Tickets to one address for			$4 50
10	do	do	do	9 00
20	do	do	do	17 50
30	do	do	do	26 25
40	do	do	do	35 00
50	do	do	do	43 50
And 100	do	do	do	85 00

In every case send the name and postoffice address of each subscriber. Money by draft, postoffice order, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.
All communications should be addressed to
WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO., 133 Dearborn street, Chicago.
The Proprietors will donate to the Lincoln and Douglas Monument Fund $2 000; also, there will be $2,000 reserved from the person drawing the $30,000 prize, for the same purpose.
REFERENCES—Wilkinson, Ex-Senator, of Minn., Geo. V. Lawrence, M. C. of Penn.; Alex. Randall, Ex-Gov., of Wis.; Hon. Major Dan. Mace, Ex-M. C. of Ind.; Hon. Ira J. Laycock, of Kansas; Hon. Wm. Lefingwell, Lyons, Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. C. Greves Smith, of Minn.; Jacob Forsyth, Agt. M. S. R. R., Chicago; M. Kronberg & Co., Importers of watches, Chicago; Mansell, White & Co., New Orleans, La.
Proposals for inserting this advertisement are requested. my26 1meod

JOSEPH S. FINCH Successor to THOMAS MOORE, Manufacturer of Copper-Distilled **Pure Rye Whisky,** Nos. 185, 187, 189 and 191 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH. ap16-6m

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, WEDDING CARDS and ENVELOPES, For sale by W. S. HAVEN, cor. Wood and Third streets. my22

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE. Manager..........W. H. LEAK.
Benefit and last appearance of MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.
FRIDAY EVENING, June 15th, EAST LYNNE.
Lady Isabel, Madame Vine } Miss Charlotte Thompson.
SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE.
MISS MOLLIE WILLIAMS and MR. FELIX A. VINCENT Are engaged, and will shortly appear.
In rehearsal the great spectacle of ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP at an outlay of $3 000.

MASONIC HALL.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18th, 19th, and 20th.
Return of the old established favorites, and most popular troupe in America.
SKIFF & GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS.
NEW JOKES, NEW ACTS, NEW FACES, and NEW BALLADS.
Admission 35c; Reserved seats 50c. Doors open at 7, performance to commence at 8.

CITY BILL POSTER. JAMES TRACKERY,
No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have boards for the purpose.

FOURTH OF JULY A GRAND GIFT CONCERT,
WILL BE GIVEN AT CITY HALL, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WEDNESDAY, July 4, 1866.
GIFTS TO THE AMOUNT OF **$40,000**
Will be Presented to the Ticket Holders, Including Greenbacks, Nine Farms in the West, Sewing Machines, Melodeons, &c.
TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR EACH.
LIST OF GIFTS:
[illegible]
Nine in Missouri, LOCATED AS FOLLOWS:
[illegible]
NO. 70 FIFTH ST., Second Floor, Chronicle Building.
M'DONALD, THOMSON & CO., Box No. 500, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS. SINGER, NIMICK & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF **Best Quality Cast Steel,** Spring, Plow and Blister Steel, Springs, Axles and Steel Tire &c. WAREHOUSE, Nos. 83 WATER AND 100 FIRST STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS, PITTSBURGH, PA. **PARK, BROTHER & CO.,**
Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon, of all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country. Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First and 120 and 122 Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS. ANDERSON, COOK & CO., (Successors to Jones, Boyd & Co.,) MANUFACTURERS OF **BEST REFINED CAST STEEL** SQUARE, FLAT AND OCTAGON, OF ALL SIZES **Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and SHEET CAST STEEL.** Cast Steel for Reaping and Mowing Machines, Steel Plow Wings, Springs, Axles, Crowbars, &c. Office: Corner Ross and First streets, two blocks above Monongahela House.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF **ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,** Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mill, and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Engine, Pit, Hoe and Fork Steel, Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel. Office and Warehouse, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders may be left at No. 57 Fifth street.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COAL. Philadelphia and Youghiogheny Coal Company.
GEO. C. POTTS, President. H. H. WILSON, Sec'y and Treas'r
Miners and shippers of best **YOUGHIOGHENY COAL,**
For gas manufacturing and domestic purposes, are prepared to receive and fill promptly, orders by rail or river, for the above superior coal from their mines on the Youghiogheny river, near Osceola Station, Connellsville railroad.
Barges loaded with dispatch. Yard, foot of Try street, near Connellsville railroad depot. Office, 31 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
T. N. PATTERSON, Superintendent. mh23-3m-eod

COAL! COAL! COAL! N. J. BIGLEY
Is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny Mines, through his yards in this city, with superior article of well screened
Lump and Nut Coal YARD, FOOT OF GRANT STREET, NEAR BROWNSVILLE PACKET LANDING.
Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glassworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders left at the office will receive prompt attention.

COAL, COKE AND LIME, FIRE-BRICK AND TILE.
The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas Coal and Coke Company are now ready to supply from their Connellsville Works, Coal and Coke. Coal loaded in boats to sell at Wheeling or elsewhere; Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.
J. C. SCOTT, General Agent. Office and Yard, Marion avenue, Allegheny City.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JOHN S. LEE, MERCHANT TAILOR, and Dealer in GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 46 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.

FRESH ROLL BUTTER. 20 bbl. fresh Prime Roll Butter; 10 bbls Prime Roll Butter. J. B. CANFIELD.

POTATOES. 500 bbls. choice Prince Albert Potatoes, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

N. HOLMES & SONS, BANKERS,
No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of **UNITED STATES SECURITIES.**

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS.
Capital - - - $500,000
Discounts Daily at 11 A. M.
Deposits received and collections made on all the principal points of the United States, on favorable terms. UNITED STATES SECURITIES bought and sold.
OFFICERS. A. PATTERSON, President. JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier. JOSEPH C. CURRY, Ass't Cashier.
DIRECTORS. A. PATTERSON, JAMES M'CANDLESS, CHAS. LOCKHART, WM. H. BROWN, JOHN MELLON, WM. REED, ALLEN KIRKPATRICK, WM. DOUGLAS, WM. S. HAVEN.

DEPEW & POTTER, BANKERS, No. 11 Broad Street, NEW YORK.
Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft. All kinds of Securities bought and sold on commission. Special attention given to Government Securities. Collections made on all points.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER. (Late Secretary of State.)

H. B. FRY, BANKER, NO. 12 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Gold, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Government, State, Railway, Mining and Express Securities, negotiated on the most favorable current terms. Any information promptly furnished by mail.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE OF SAM'L HAZLETT, WASHINGTON, PA.
[illegible]

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
[illegible]

E. W. CLARK & CO., BANKERS, No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
[illegible]

HOTELS.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
[illegible] BAKER & FARLEY.

REIBER HOUSE. Cor. Main and Mercer streets, GREENVILLE PA. H. C. HENDRICKSON, Prop'r.

STATES UNION HOTEL, 606 and 608 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
This long and favorably known Hotel is now open for the reception of guests, having been thoroughly IMPROVED and REFURNISHED THROUGHOUT. [illegible] THOS. H. SANDERS, Proprietor.

WHITE HOUSE, PERRYSVILLE, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA. JOS. F. D. KEATING, Proprietor.

J. R. WELDIN & CO., 101 Wood Street, Booksellers and Stationers,
Invite the attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS to their large and well selected stock of
ECCE HOMO, Price $1 50, PAPERS, STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS, AGRICULTURAL BOOKS, STEAMBOAT BOOKS, OILED WINDOW SHADES, ARNOLD'S GENUINE FLUID, now $1 00 per quart.

FURNITURE. J. W. WOODWELL & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER and DINING ROOM **FURNITURE** OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. 97 and 99 Third Street.

THOMAS PALMER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN **WALL PAPER, TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES, &c** Green Oil Cloth and Buff Holland. Warehouse, No. 91 Wood Street. Second door below Diamond Alley. PITTSBURGH, PA.

IMPERIAL VINEGAR. BOLLMAN'S Imperial French Vinegar, Manufactured by F. & M. BOLLMAN, Bremen, Germany.
For sale by the following firms of MILLER & RICKETSON, JOHN RESHAW, JOSEPH FLEMING, [illegible]

CRANBERRIES. 50 bbls choice Eastern Cultivated Cranberries for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

MEDICAL.

WM. J. KANE, JAS. R. M'CLELLAND, SAM'L H. DRUIT.
M'CLELLAND & CO., Corner Federal and Lacock streets, ALLEGHENY, PA., **Wholesale & Retail Druggists,**
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dye stuffs, Carbon Oil, &c., Standard and Patent Medicines. [illegible]

PARK & BRILL, (SUCCESSORS TO J. P. FLEMING,) **DRUGGISTS,** AND DEALERS IN Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Articles, Varnishes, Oils, Paints and Dyes, Also, California and Imported Wines and Liquors. NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET, near Depot, Allegheny city, Pa.

HASHEESH CANDY.
THE LEADING PHYSICIANS throughout the country are daily acknowledging the merits of HASHEESH CANDY, [illegible]
SYLVAN ORIENT COMPANY, 151 Washington, Boston,
Sole Importers and Manufacturers. None genuine without their imprint on each box.
Wholesale Agents JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, Phila. R. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburgh.

HASHEESH CANDY.

GILBERT'S PATENT PILE INSTRUMENT
[illegible]

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, &c., APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS.
[illegible] OTTO HELMOLD. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold.

STATIONERY.

MANILLA PAPERS, Suitable for wrapping and mailing. For sale by W. S. HAVEN, corner Wood and Third streets.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS, RULERS, INKSTANDS, PENHOLDERS, [illegible] W. S. HAVEN.

TRACING LINEN, PROFILE PAPER, INDIA INK, WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPER, MANILLA DRAWING PAPERS. For sale by W. S. HAVEN.

JOHN LINNENBRINK, ROCHESTER, PA., Dealer in WATCHES and JEWELRY, PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c. [illegible]

SALEM, OHIO. Isaac Trescott & Son, [illegible]

BREWERS.

PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY. SPENCER & McKAY, Malsters & Brewers OF ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY [illegible] **Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers.** [illegible] Warehouse, 83 Third street.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

GEO. F. SCHUCHMAN & CO., PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS, [illegible]

DUFF & BANI, Practical Lithographers, [illegible]

PYRITES. The Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co., WILL BUY **Pyrites or Sulphuret of Iron** AT A GOOD PRICE. **PENNA. SALT MANUF. CO.** Corner Pitt st. and Duquesne Way.

CAUSTIC SODA, SODA ASH, AQUA AMMONIA, At the lowest market rates, for sale by **PENNA. SALT MANUF. CO.** Corner Pitt st. and Duquesne Way

PRICES REDUCED. R. H. PALMER, 81 WOOD STREET, Has just received from New York auction full lines of **NOTIONS, Straw and Millinery Goods, RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.,** Which are offered at prices to meet the times.

HATS. FUR AND WOOL HATS, IN FULL STOCK, CHEAP. **R. H. PALMER,** 81 WOOD STREET.

WOODS, LIPPINCOTT & CO., PRESERVERS, PICKLERS, HERMETICALLY SEALED FRUIT, OYSTERS, &c. NO. 1 CALHOUN ALLEY, opposite Maltby House, BALTIMORE.

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS. [illegible] CHARLES MAGGI, Agent, 113 Third street.

200 BOXES PRIME GOSHEN CHEESE. J. B. CANFIELD.

RAILROADS.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.
Trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:
[illegible]
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

1866. THE PITTSBURGH, 1866. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W. AND **CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.** SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
[illegible]
F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

CHANGE OF TIME, Pitts. Columbus and Cin. R. R. THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE, VIA STEUBENVILLE to COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS.
[illegible]
H. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh. S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent, Steubenville, Ohio.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD. Change of Time.
[illegible]
H. BLACKSTONE, Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD. SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
[illegible]

BROAD GAUGE ROUTE. ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE **Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago R. W.** AT MANSFIELD.
FORMS A SHORT AND DIRECT ROUTE TO Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis, New Orleans, &c.
Three Trains leave Pittsburgh Daily
PASSENGERS FOR MEADVILLE, FRANKLIN, OIL CITY, CORRY, TITUSVILLE, PITHOLE, NEW YORK, BOSTON, &c.
83 Miles of Travel Saved.
Time as Quick and Fare as Low as by any Route.
[illegible]
Atlantic & Great Western Railway.
D. M'LAREN, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. F. FULLER, GENERAL TICKET AGENT.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Time and Distance Indicator.

Between Pittsburgh and the Principal Cities.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE **AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY'S WATCHES, DUNSEATH & CO.,** 56 Fifth Street. OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.

PIANOS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS. THE CELEBRATED **BRADBURY,** NEW YORK, AND **SCHOMACKER & CO.,** PHILADELPHIA **PIANOS.**
THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co.'s COTTAGE ORGANS [illegible]
WAMELINK & BARR. No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.

HAMMER & TOERGE, NO. 50 SEVENTH STREET, DEALERS IN Piano Fortes, Melodeons, Organs, and Musical Instruments of all Descriptions.
[illegible]

NEW S. C. HAMS AND D. BEEF [illegible] F. SELLERS & CO., corner Wayne and Penn streets.

MANUFACTURERS.

EAGLE IRON WORKS. JAMES WOOD & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA., MANUFACTURERS OF IRON AND NAILS, WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES, FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER, &c.
Warehouse and Office: 118 Water street. Branch House: 129 and 134 West Water street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

SMITH & PORTER, ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, And Manufacturers of an Improved and Patented **Well Boring and Pumping Machine.**
[illegible]
Office: Cor. Water st. and Cherry Alley, PITTSBURGH.

ADAMS, M'KEE & CO., PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS, Corner of Grant and First Sts. MANUFACTURERS OF FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES, JANUS FACED PATENT DOOR LOCKS and LATCHES; PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, MALABLE IRON, &c.

ETNA STOVE WORKS. A. BRADLEY & CO., MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF **COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,**
Among which are the celebrated EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN. POMONA, AND IRONSIDES. (Wood Cook Stoves.) Also manufacture GRATE, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c. Office and warehouse, corner of Second and Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

BRANDS AND STAMPS Cut to Order, in Every Style, BY JAMES BOWEN, 198 WOOD STREET.

ADDY, WILLIAMS & BARTLEY, PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS, Corner Sixth and Smithfield sts., PITTSBURGH, PA., And Corner Beaver and Chestnut, sts., MANCHESTER.
All kinds of Water, Gas and Steam Fixtures kept constantly on hand.

PENN MACHINE WORKS—BRADY & FARNAN, Engine Builders, Machinists & Founders, NO. 13 LACOCK ST.,
[illegible]

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS. CADMAN & CRAWFORD, [illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

THE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE, MORE SIMPLE AND EASIER KEPT IN ORDER THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE.
[illegible]
EMERY & HOWES, 68 Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ERNEST ATHELM, No. 103 [illegible]

MERCANTILE BROKERS

SAMUEL H. WICKERSHAM, METAL BROKER, [illegible]

W. A. McCLURG, MERCHANDISE BROKER And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c. [illegible] OFFICE, No. 57 HAND ST., near Liberty.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY, (Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.,) Commission Merchants, No. 74 Water Street, **PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,**

JOHN MOORHEAD, COMMISSION MERCHANT FOR THE SALE OF **Pig Iron and Blooms.** No. 74 WATER ST. PITTSBURGH.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS. R. & W. JENKINSON, MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF **TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,** No. 6 FEDERAL STREET.

ATTORNEYS.

MACKRELL & M'COMBS, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, No. 89 Grant Street.

YOUNG & YOUNG, Attorneys at Law, OFFICE IN BREWER & BURKE'S BUILDING, cor. Hancock st. and Duquesne Way.

BALDWIN & SON, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, AND Counsellors in Patent Cases, COR. SEVENTH AND F STS., WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY. W. J. & HALL PATTERSON, SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS, No. 71 GRANT STREET, PITTSBURGH.

SAMUEL HARPER, (Late of the 139th Regiment.) Has Resumed the Practice of Law, No. 93 DIAMOND STREET.

TEXAS LAW AND LAND AGENCY. [illegible]

E. S. MORROW, ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER, No. 72 Penn'a. Avenue.

RESTAURANTS.

ELI YOUNG'S RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield Street, [illegible]

STEAM GUAGES, &c. [illegible] CHARLES MAGGI, Agent for the above, 113 Third st.

GREEN APPLES. 50 bbls. choice New York State Green Apples, just received and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 141 and 142 Third street.

SCALES, SAFES, &C.

BURKE & BARNES' SAFES. FIRE PROOF. READ THE FOLLOWING:
NEW LIBERTY, KY., May 2, 1865.
Messrs. Burke & Barnes:
GENTLEMEN: In 1857 or 1858 I purchased from you two large iron Safes for the use of two business houses in this place, one of which became injured by the extreme heat, and the falling of heavy timbers of a fire which occurred in our little town, some time since, though I can say for the safe, that it stood the test, and, after the burning of some thirty-three houses, and the heat passed off, sufficiently to allow me to dig out of the wreck our safe, I opened it, and to our utter astonishment, found all the valuables perfectly safe, and nothing of paper in the least burned. Yours, truly, R. S. BECK.

SALEM, OHIO, May 11th, 1865.
Messrs. Burke & Barnes, Pittsburgh, Pa.:
GENTLEMEN: On the night of the 27th ult., our machine shop was entirely destroyed by fire. In it was one of your No. 10 safe, purchased from you some years since. The safe stood in the second story, and fell on top of boiler. It was taken out of the ruins next day about three o'clock, P. M., when we found nothing on the inside was harmed in the least, not even starting the varnish on the inside. We cheerfully recommend your safes as fire proof. Truly, &c., SHARP, DAVIS & BONSALL.

The Great Opera House Fire, Cincinnati.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT WESTERN DIV'N, CINCINNATI, May 3, 1866.
Messrs. Burke & Barnes, Pittsburgh:
Dear Sirs: Your letter of the 1st inst. received, and contents noted.
I had one of your manufacture of Safes in my office at the time of the destruction of Pike's Opera House Building, in this city, by fire on the night of March 22, 1866. The safe was directly under the stage of the Opera House, and was not removed from the ruins until Sunday, March 25th. On opening the safe the books and papers it contained were found to be in good condition.
Yours, respectfully, ALFRED GAITHER, Sup't.

Burke & Barnes' Burglar Proof Safe—Drill Proof.
[illegible] T. S. KNAP, President.

BANK LOCKS of the celebrated makes for sale, COVERT'S KEY REGISTER, EUREKA and EXCELSIOR.

BURKE & BARNES 129 and 131 Third st.

FORSYTH'S U. S. STANDARD SCALES Over 100 varieties, adapted to every business. Also, MARVIN'S celebrated **Fire Proof Safes.** FORSYTH, TAYLOR & CO., 89 MARKET STREET.

AGENCY. Parkersburg Lubricating Oil Co., Keeps constantly on hand a supply of **NATURAL LUBRICATING OIL.** OF THE BEST GRAVITIES.
Free from all impurities. Every barrel warranted as branded, or the Company's expense.
Office: Cor. Third & Market sts., PITTSBURGH.
JAS. B. THOMPSON, Agent, with T. H. NEVIN & CO.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF MILWAUKEE WHEAT.
The undersigned Proprietors of the **UNION GRAIN ELEVATOR,**
CAPACITY 270,000 BUSHELS, at CLEVELAND, [illegible]
GARDNER, BURT & OVIATT.

COLHOUN & EDWARDS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN **SODA ASH AND CHEMICALS, No. 24 Wood st.**
In Store and landing in Philadelphia, 200 TONS SODA ASH (Kurtz's, Hutchinson's and Crosfield's make.) 500 BAGS NITRATE SODA, (crude and Refined.) 750 KEGS BI. CARB. SODA, 50 BBLS. VENITIAN RED, ARSENIC and MANGANESE. Of choice brands, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

NEW TEA HOUSE. 36 SMITHFIELD STREET. JOHN J. SHUTTERLY Agent for the Manhattan Tea Co., OFFERS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF **TEAS** AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Also, a superior assortment of **FAMILY GROCERIES** AS LOW AS ANY ADVERTISED.

LIQUORS.—BRANDIES. [illegible] MILLER & RICKETSON, Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty and Irwin sts.

GROCERIES. [illegible] MILLER & RICKETSON, Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty and Irwin sts.

FISH— No. 1 Shore, bbls and halves; No. 2 Shore, bbls and halves; No. 3 large, bbls and halves; [illegible] MILLER & RICKETSON, Corner Liberty and Irwin streets.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.
We have just received from England, by Steamer Malta, a choice lot of VELVET and BRUSSELS CARPETS, VELVET and BRUSSELS RUGS.
As these include new designs and extra qualities never before in Store, imported before the recent advance in Gold, we can offer superior inducements to purchasers.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO., 23 FIFTH STREET.

M'CALLUM BROS., No. 87 Fourth Street,
We have on hand a very superior stock of **CARPETING,** Of Every Description and Every Grade of Quality. **OIL CLOTHS,** Extra well seasoned, from 3 feet to 24 feet wide **PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,** EVERY KIND IN USE. **HEARTH RUGS,** From the FINEST QUALITY to the LOWEST Prices. CANTON MATTINGS, MANILLA AND COCOA MATTINGS, &c., &c.
McCALLUM BROS., FORMERLY W. D. & H. McCALLUM.

WE OFFER THE LARGEST Stock in the West of everything in the line of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Damask, Reps and Lace Window Curtains, Gold Bordered and Plain Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, of our own importation, at the Lowest Prices reached since the war. A line of Scotch Ingrain Carpets, of our own importation, just received, very handsome, never offered in this country before, and at prices based on the present rate of Gold.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS, 71 and 73 FIFTH STREET, SECOND FLOOR, Next building to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SPRING AND SUMMER BOOTS AND SHOES. JAMES P. TANNER, No. 56 Wood street, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Is just receiving his large and well selected stock of **BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND STRAW GOODS**
Most of which are made expressly for him and warranted **PRIME GOOD GOODS,** Which he will sell by the case or dozen at Eastern prices. Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
CALL AND EXAMINE. **J. P. TANNER,** 56 WOOD STREET.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT **SOUTH & ROSS'S,** 63 Market street.

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS. [illegible] S. DALZELL.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE, No. 21 St. Clair street. [illegible] JOHN SNODGRASS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

F. J. HERRON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, NO. 2, STORY BUILDING, CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STS. NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Consignments solicited of **Pittsburgh Manufactures,** WESTERN PRODUCE, AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.
Orders for the purchase of **Cotton and Sugar** Received and promptly attended to. Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.

T. C. JENKINS, Checkered Front, 273 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, **COMMISSION MERCHANT** And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce. Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

COCHRAN, RUSSELL & CO., General Commission Merchants No. 22 N. FRONT ST., Philadelphia, DEALERS IN CRUDE AND PETROLEUM OILS AND NAVAL STORES. Also, Agents for HAZARD POWDER COMPANY. Liberal advances made on consignments.

WARING & KING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN Petroleum and its Products, Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COLHOUN & EDWARDS, GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS DEALERS IN SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB AND SAL SODA, ACIDS, CHEMICALS, CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c. No. 24 WOOD STREET.

PETROLEUM.

EMPIRE LUBRIC OIL WORKS. COMEROFD & CO., 26 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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PENNOCK, BALL & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF **Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,** and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils. No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

D. KAISER & SON, JOBBERS IN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS. 168 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh.

PANEL DECORATIONS, For halls, vestibules and ceilings, in wood and fresco imitation, at No. 107 Market street. JOS. S. HUGHES & BRO.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

NEW MUSIC.—Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street, has just received a choice selection of new music, among which are the following: "The Light in the Window," a ballad; "Come Back to Erin," a ballad, and the "Organ Grinder Polka."

THE GRAND JURY yesterday adjourned to meet on Wednesday next, June 20th, at 10 o'clock A. M. All prosecutors are requested to attend in order that the business of the term may be closed up.

SEVERELY INJURED.—While a number of boys were playing on a board pile near the Point, on Wednesday evening, a portion of the pile fell upon a lad named Green, and severely but not dangerously injured him. He was taken to his home in Exchange alley.

EUREKA.—On Wednesday evening a number of young men in the Ninth ward organized the Eureka Base Ball Club, with the following officers: President, Jno. M. Brown; Vice President, H. H. Welsh; Secretary, Alex. Thomas; Treasurer, Allen D. Keally.

THE 102D.—There will be a meeting of the 102d regiment on Saturday evening, in the hall of the Fireman's Association, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the flag presentation in Philadelphia on the Fourth of July, and also to organize a society for material aid.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE.—We direct the attention of capitalists to the advertisement, on second page, offering at public sale the new woolen factory building, situated near Cannonsburg, eighteen miles from the city. This factory is situated in the best wool growing region in the State, and affords an admirable opportunity for the safe investment of capital.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—On Wednesday afternoon, a little daughter of Mr. H. Ross, seventeen months old, residing on Decatur street, in the Sixth ward, was drowned by falling into a tub of water. Mr. Ross left the house during the afternoon, and placed the child in the care of a servant girl. The girl left the child alone in the kitchen for a few minutes, and upon returning, found that it had fallen into a tub partially filled with water and drowned. Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body yesterday afternoon, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Grand Organ Concert.

This evening, the grand organ concert by George W. Morgan, of New York, will take place at St. Paul's Cathedral. Mr. Morgan ranks as the best organist in the United States, and at present fills the position of organist and musical director of Grace Church, New York. The programme for the concert this evening embraces very choice and difficult selections, and as they will be performed by a master musician on a grand instrument, such a musical treat may be expected as we have not had in a long time. Mr. Morgan will be assisted by a number of our amateur vocalists, who will sing a few select airs. There will be no reserved seats this evening—first come, first choice. Tickets may be had at the music stores.

GRAND COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—The annual meeting of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar was held in Lancaster, on Wednesday, all of the twenty-one commanderies of Pennsylvania being fully represented. The election of grand officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

R. E.—Robert Pitcairn, Pittsburgh, G. Commander.
V. E.—I. L. Hutchinson, Philadelphia, Dep. G. Commander.
E.—C. A. Banvart, Harrisburg, G. Generalissimo.
E.—John Valleschamy, Harrisburg, G. Captain General.
Rev. and E.—J. R. Dunn, Bloomsburg, G. Prelate.
E.—James H. Hopkins, Pittsburgh, G. Senior Warden.
E.—H. B. McKean, Towanda, G. Junior Warden.
E.—R. A. O. Kerr, Altoona, G. Treasurer.
E.—Alfred Creigh, Washington, Grand Recorder.
E.—Ernest Knapp, Phoenixville, G. Standard Bearer.
E.—Z. P. Bierer, Greensburg, G. Sword Bearer.
E.—Fitz James Evans, York, G. Warden.
E.—C. F. Porter, Pittsburgh, G. Sentinel.

Criminal Court.

Court assembled yesterday morning at nine o'clock, Judges Sterrett and Brown on the bench. The following cases were disposed of:

LARCENIES.

Fritz Hassler was arraigned on a charge of larceny, the prosecutor being T. W. C. Feld, of the firm of A. Hoeveler & Co. Hassler was employed as a night watchman at the glue factory of the firm in Reserve township, and the prosecutor stated that for some time past various articles had been stolen from the factory. He learned that Hassler had sold some articles at a store, stating that he had bought the same from the firm. The articles consisted of one hundred and twenty pounds of grease, ten pounds of glue, four pieces of cloth and fourteen sacks, all of the value of twenty two dollars. The prosecutor alleged that he never sold the articles in question to the defendant, but that they had been stolen from the factory. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of stealing the sacks. Counsel for the defendant then made a motion for a new trial.

Patrick Lally was next brought up on a charge of larceny, Martin Donohue being the prosecutor. The prosecutor alleges that some time ago the defendant rifled the pocket of the prosecutor at his boarding house in Monongahela borough, of his pocket book containing twenty dollars in money, a pocket knife, some keys, etc. A verdict of guilty was rendered, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Charles Butler was arraigned on a charge of larceny, on oath of James Gillespie. The prosecutor alleges that on the 5th of June Butler entered his house on Third street, and stole from the mantle a gold watch, chain and hook, of the value of sixty-six dollars, and pawned it at Cimiotti's, on Smithfield street. Butler in defense stated he was met on Wood street by a man who gave him the watch to pawn, asking him to meet him in the evening and he would pay him for his trouble. He pawned the articles at Cimiotti's, but the man failed to keep his promise and did not meet him. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced Butler to undergo an imprisonment of two years in the Western Penitentiary.

Charles Waters *alias* Charles Kingsley was indicted for larceny; William Buck, prosecutor. Waters was charged with having stolen from the room of Buck, in the Red Lion Hotel, on St. Clair street, on the 26th of March last, a coat and vest of the value of twenty-five dollars, the property of the prosecutor. He pawned the clothes at Oppenheimer's second-hand clothing store on Hand street. Waters in defense stated that he had just arrived from Cincinnati at the time he was arrested, and that a man in the Red Lion Hotel asked him where there was a pawn shop, and he directed him to Oppenheimer's. A verdict of guilty was returned, and the Court sentenced the prisoner to undergo an imprisonment of three years in the Western Penitentiary.

Belle Timmons was next arraigned on an indictment of larceny, the prosecutrix being Mary Shepard. The defendant was charged with having stolen from the residence of the prosecutrix, on the 5th of June, several calico dresses, some shirts, etc., of the value of thirty-nine dollars. The jury found the defendant guilty, and recommended her to the mercy of the Court. She was remanded for sentence.

Benjamin Buzzard was indicted for larceny on oath of Wm. G. McCartney. Buzzard was charged with having stolen from the gun store of the prosecutor on Fifth street, a Colt's six-shooting revolver of the value of twenty dollars, the property of James H. Hughes, which had been left for repairing. A verdict of guilty was returned and the prisoner was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of one year and nine months in the Western Penitentiary.

Martha Lutz was indicted on three charges of larceny. She was placed on trial on one charge, John Harmes being the prosecutor. She plead not guilty to the charge, and the case proceeded. She was accused of having stolen from the house of the prosecutor in Duquesne Borough, where she was employed as a servant, two silk sacques, two silk dresses, a bracelet, silver cup, etc. The goods were found in a trunk at a house in the Ninth ward, and upon being questioned confessed to having stolen them. After the evidence for the prosecution had been concluded, the counsel for the defense withdrew the plea of not guilty, and entered a plea of guilty in the three charges. She was remanded.

John McGovern was brought up on a charge of the larceny of a bottle of hair-oil from the gift store of M. A. Evans & Co., on Fifth street. He was found guilty and remanded for sentence.

Alfred Wilson was next placed on trial on a charge of larceny, Dr. Rinehart being the prosecutor. Wilson was charged with having stolen a horse and buggy belonging to the prosecutor, from in front of the Theatre on Fifth street. He drove the horse to Lawrenceville, where the buggy was found almost demolished. The horse, buggy and harness were valued at four hundred and seventy-five dollars. The witnesses testified that Wilson was very drunk at the time the theft was committed, and also to his previous good character. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

Casper Ruttgar, of the Tenth ward, plead guilty to an indictment for selling liquor without license, on oath of James McCallister. He was sentenced to pay a fine of thirty dollars to the Commonwealth and costs of prosecution.

Margaret Graham, of the Sixth ward, plead guilty to a similar indictment. She was fined fifty dollars and costs.

Patrick R. Gallagher also plead guilty to a similar indictment, and he was ordered to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

Patrick Burke, of the Third ward, also plead guilty to selling liquor without license, and it being his second offense, he was ordered to pay a fine of seventy-five dollars and costs.

Mrs. Reardon, of the Third ward, plead guilty to two similar indictments, the prosecutor being John Barry, constable of the Third ward. She was fined thirty dollars and costs on the first charge, and sentence was deferred on the second charge.

ATTEMPT TO RESCUE.

Ambrose Whalen was arraigned on an indictment for attempting rescue from an officer. The prosecutor was John Coyle, Constable of South Pittsburgh, who testified that some weeks since, he arrested Patrick Lally at the Union Depot, on a warrant for larceny, issued by Burgess Barker. He was followed by Whalen, and when about the corner of Smithfield and Sixth streets, he got between Coyle and Lally, and attempted to rescue the latter. A citizen came along who interfered in behalf of Lally, when Coyle felled Lally by a blow from his mace. Some officers came to the assistance of Coyle, and Whalen and Lalley were taken into custody. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars to the Commonwealth, the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of four months in the county jail.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—This evening Miss Charlotte Thompson will conclude her engagement, and be the recipient of a benefit. She announces the popular drama, "East Lynne," for performance, herself appearing as "Lady Isabel," and "Madame Vine." Miss Thompson is a very deserving young actress, and merits a crowded house this evening on her last appearance this season.

THEATRE.—The sprightly comedienne, Miss Julia Daly, will take a benefit this evening, when she will appear as "Hester Graybrook," in the "Unequal Match," and in six characters in the protean farce of "In and Out of Place." Miss Daly is quite a favorite with playgoers, and she will doubtless be remembered this evening, and the treasury filled.

COMING.—Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels, a very popular troupe, will commence a series of concerts at Masonic Hall, on Monday next. The panorama of "Sherman's March to the Sea" accompanies this troupe.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article. je13

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from *Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness*, will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" The demulcent ingredients allay pulmonary irritation; and, after public speaking or singing, when the throat is wearied and weakened by too much exercise, their use will give renewed strength to the vocal organs. MW&TH-D&W

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY, June 14—P. M.

Although the rise in gold is attributed to the operations of a powerful clique, yet it is perhaps in a great measure owing to the belief that a steady demand from Europe will continue until affairs there assume a more decided and peaceful aspect. The private hoardings will absorb the greater portion of the shipments we are making. The returns of the banks do not indicate that they are receiving much increase to their special reserve.

—The New York quotations for gold to-day show a still further advance. The opening figures were 145¼, and at eleven o'clock it rose to 146⅜, and early in the afternoon it touched 147⅜. Our telegaphic column will give the closing rates.

—Governments have slightly improved. Eighty-ones, 110¼; Five-Twenties, 102¼; Ten-Forties, 96½; Seven-Thirties, 102⅞; Certificates, 100½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 81⅞; Fort Wayne, 97; Erie, 60½; Chicago and Northwestern, 29¼; Bennehoff, (oil) 10½; Pithole, 2½; United States, 6½@6¾; Gregory, (gold) 13⅜; Quartz Hill, 4; Smith and Parmalee, 9⅛.

—Local stocks were almost entirely neglected to-day. No transactions worthy of note came under our notice.

—We have not been accustomed to examining closely the statements of the Bank of England, but it strikes us that the last exhibit, which we publish below, shows that institution to be about as nearly ready for suspension of specie payments as could well be expected. What has it got to pay the £26,645,512 of public and private deposits, if called on suddenly? The £859,980 of coin and notes are all they have at immediate command, the remainder would have to be raised out of their government securities and their loans to individuals. We suppose, however, that the Banking Department would in the event of a run on the Bank, obtain from the Issue Department the increased amount lately authorized; but should the demand continue for gold to hoard, that would merely postpone the final suspension, which the Bank would be compelled to make. The following is the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending May 30:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£26,434,205	Gov't Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,984,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	11,434,205
Total	£26,434,205	Total	£26,434,205

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£10,864,638
Rest	3,419,759	Other securities	33,447,463
Public Deposits	6,188,512	Notes	415,410
Other Deposits	20,467,080	Gold and Silver Coin	444,570
Seven Day and other bills	543,730		
Total	£45,172,081	Total	£45,172,081

—At the annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal, a few days ago, the profits of the Bank for the year ending May 1, 1866, amounted to $773,050, on the capital of $6,000,000, being at the rate nearly *thirteen per cent.* The dividends paid out were 8 per cent., or $480,000. The sum of $50,001 was marked off, the cost of the banking house, and $243,050 carried to the surplus profits of the bank. The year's business was one of the most successful in the history of the bank. Its deposit line is now $10,927,836, and circulation, $3,687,881. The bank carries $2,297,566 in gold; $10,454,435 in bills discounted; $4,576,347 in British and colonial securities, and $5,153,341 balances against other banks.

—The following were the closing quotations for the principal Copper shares at the Boston Board on Tuesday: Albany and Boston, 13 asked; Central, 40 asked; Concord, 3¾@4; Copper Falls, 43@44; Franklin, 42@42½; Hancock, 19¾@20; Humboldt, 5@5½; Huron, 41@41¾; Isle Royal, 10@13; Mesnard, 1¾@2¼; Minnesota, 11¾ asked; National, 15 offered; Petherick, 6¼@6½; Pewabic, 36@37; Phoenix, 10 offered; Pittsburgh, 49@50; Quincy, 47½ offered; Rockland, 4½@4¾; South Side, 2; Star, 2@2¼; Superior, 3@3½; Toltic, 1¾@2; Winthrop, 2 offered.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, June 15, 1866.

BUSINESS—The general markets yesterday were not very active. Buyers seemed disposed to hold off until the market becomes more settled. The sales made were principally for jobbing purposes, at current prices. Produce—The receipts being on the increase the market contains a fair supply. Grain—We continue to notice a moderate demand for most descriptions, while others were neglected, buyers asking a larger decline than holders were willing to submit to. The principal grain receipts were by the Western railroads. Flour was firm. This, however, is no news to the general reader. Prices have been uniform for some time. The stock in the market is not large. There is sufficient to meet the ordinary wants of the trade. There was an increased demand for exports. Bacon—The demand exceeds the supply. Orders are in the market to purchase large quantities for the Southern cities. Holders have the matter in their own hands at present. Eggs were steady; prices have undergone no change. The principal transactions were for export. Butter—The demand has fallen off; prices were altogether nominal. Groceries—The market was very firm and prices were unchanged. We omit them. Trade on the landing was not very active. Freights were by no means plenty; boats have to load in turn, and wait some time before they can procure a paying trip. The arrivals include the Citizen, from St. Louis, with a fair trip; the Revenue will take her departure for Portsmouth, this day at 3 P. M. The steamers Kate Putnam, Nora and Arabian are announced for Cincinnati this day. The Leonidas is receiving for Cairo and St. Louis. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

POTATOES—We have nothing new to note in regard to this product. The receipts are increasing. Holders are forwarding their surplus stock to the market. We note sales as follows: 250 bush peachblows, from store, $1 20; 60 bbls do, $3 40@3 50 per barrel.

CHEESE—Was in fair demand. We note sales as follows: Western Reserve, 15@17c; Factory, 20@20½c; Goshen 22c.

LEAD—The market was firm with an improved demand. Sales of 1,425 pigs at 11¾@11½c per lb. The stock in first hands is not large.

ASHES—Holders were very firm in their views at the advance we have previously noticed; further sales of 10 tons pearls were disposed of at 15c. There was nothing done in other kinds.

SORGHUM—The market has undergone no change; sales of 14 barrels at 50@60c per gallon, according to quality, including packages.

HAY—The market has ruled firm for some time past. High prices at the scales were the order of the day. Sales 7 loads at $24@28 per ton. Baled was steady, but prices were unchanged.

GRAIN—The market has undergone but little change. The receipts are increasing. Buyers are endeavoring to establish lower prices. Among the sales were the following: Oats—sales 550 bus from store at 60@61c; sales 2 cars at elevator at 54@55c. Corn—the market was without animation; sales 1 car shelled, 80c; sales from store at 85@86c. The supply exceeds the demand. Rye—There was more inquiry for this article. We note a sale of 2,000 bus of prime quality at 95c. Barley was without movement. Prices remain unchanged. Wheat—buyers are disposed to hold off. The nominal rates for western were $2 20@2 25. The supply on the market is not large.

PICKLES—The market was steady. We note sales of 4 bbls at $1 20 ₩ hundred.

BUTTER—The market was dull, the supply being in excess of the demand. Sales 13 packages at 19c; 10 do at 22c.

EGGS—Were nominal. Sales 5 bbls at 22c, and 10 do 20@22c ₩ doz.

CANNED PEACHES—Sales of 8 cases, of 2 lb cans, peaches, at $4 00 ₩ doz.

BACON—The market continues very firm, with a good trade demand. The stock in the market is not large. The sales were at the following prices: Shoulders 15½c; sides, ribbed, 18@18½c; S. C. Hams, canvassed, 24@25c. There is an increased demand for dry salt sides for St. Louis and Chicago, at 16c. The sales at these figures were large.

LARD OIL—Was firm since the advance in gold, at $1 85 ₩ gallon.

BEANS—Sales were made at various prices, ranging from $1 50@2 00 ₩ bushel.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article, either as regards prices or demand. The receipts about keep pace with the requirements of the jobbing trade. Prices were uniform for some days. Extra family—winter wheat—sales 160 bbls at $12 50@13 00, being the extreme rates; sales 100 do, terms withheld. Spring wheat flour sold readily at $10 50, to 75@11 00 ₩ bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, June 15, 1866.

Oil yesterday was in moderate demand. The river to Oil City continues in fair navigable order. The receipts of Crude since our last were 6,795 barrels. The sales during the same period were 3,470 barrels, the principal demand being for bulk. These lots were taken by refiners. The current rates were 13c for light oil, 13¼@13½c for fair gravities. Small lots were disposed of, including packages, at 18¼@18½c. Notwithstanding the liberal receipts, the supply of oil remaining on hand is not large. The receipts of Smith's Ferry oil is increasing.

REFINED OIL—The market was steady, with a moderate demand. The sales which came under our notice were as follows: 250 barrels bonded, light straw to white, on the spot, 33c; sales 500 barrels bonded, September delivery, Philadelphia, 45c; sales 500 barrels bonded October delivery, Philadelphia, 46c; for immediate delivery, Philadelphia, 40c was the nominal figures.

TAR—The market was not very active; sales 100 bbls, free on cars, $3 25.

CRUDE OIL—Transactions yesterday in the raw material were made at various prices, according to the gravity. We note the following sales of bulk: 500 bbls light oil, 13c; sales 1,300 bbls bulk, at 13¼c; sales 1,200 bbls at 13⅜c; sales 300 bbls at 13½c, barrels to be returned; sales 120 bbls, on wharf, including packages, at 18¾c.

Oil Receipts Per Allegheny River.

J. Wilkins, bbls	1,200	Vandergrift & Co, blk	1,300
H. H. Collins, bbls	86	Weaver & Adams, bbls	204
D. M. Edgerton, bbls	13	McIntosh & Co., bbls	75
Fisher Bro's bbls	96	Duncan, Dunlap & Co., refined	200
Fisher Bro's, bulk	1,500		
Dilworth & Bro, b'lk	2,000		
Total			6,795

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

National Ref. Storing Co., 500 bbls refined, Phila.
Clark & Sumner, 433 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Wormser, Myers & Co., 605 bbls refined, Philad'a.
Morgan & Caughey, 115 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Lockhart & Frew, 58 bbls refined, Philad'a.
Forsyth, Bro. & Co, 234 bbls refined Philad'a.
Mackeown & Bro., 56 bbls refined, Philad'a.
Weightman & Anderson, 50 bbls refined, Philad'a.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—There has been a steady, firm market for provisions since our last weekly review, with considerable sales of meats on account of orders for consumption, but few apparently for speculation. Mess pork has been taken at $31a31 25; the latter figure would be paid now readily, but it is not offered at less than $31 50, and most holders stand for $32.

Lard has been somewhat eccentric in its movements, and interests seem to have been working at cross purposes in the market, without having very clearly defined their object or results. It is inferred that some parties have convinced themselves that the stock was fuller than they had calculated, and their operations were directed accordingly. A decline to 21½c was made about the middle of the week. Since then there have been fair sales at that figure, and the demand now is in excess of the offerings.

Bulk meats continued to advance, and are now fully ½c above the figures current last Tuesday. Shoulders are in request at 13¼c, but are held now at 13½c, and, we learn, brought that figure to-day. Sides are firm at 16½c, clear sides 17¼a15c, bulk hams at 19c.

Bacon has also advanced ½c, so that shoulders are now firm at 15c, sides at 18c, and clear sides at 19½a20c.

Sugar-cured hams are more uniformly held at 24c, though we quote the range at 23 to 24c.

The character of the demand, and its amount, impart a very confident tone to the market, without arousing much of a disposition to speculate.

London Metal Market.

PER SCOTIA, June 2.—Little animation as yet has appeared in the metal market, and confined entirely to small orders. Tin—Is dull and can be had under smelters' quotations; straits, £75 to £76; banca, £77 to £78. Tin Plates—Not in demand, and prices have fallen 30s to 37s charcoal. Spelter—Again lower, and sales made at £20 to £20 5s. Lead—No change; Foreign pig, £20; English W. B. £22 10s to 15s. Copper—A demand for English raw, principally for forward delivery, has sprung up and at official rates; Burra £97 10s to £88; Chili, £83. Yellow metal 7½d to 8d. Iron—Orders are scarce, and prices for both Welsh and Staffordshire are downward; Scotch pig, after a fluctuation of 2s, closes at 52s3 cash; rails, £6 15s.

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Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. mh24-3m

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Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Eberman, late of Elizabeth borough, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly probated at the residence of the Administrator in Elizabeth.
my2-6t:1taw R. B. ABRAHAM, 2

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